

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey  
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report  
of  
Gage County, Nebraska  
prepared for  
Nebraska State Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Office

by

Save America's Heritage  
John Kay - Principal Investigator  
Lonnie Dickson - Survey Assistant  
Robert Kay - Photographer  
with  
Historic Overview by Dr. Kathleen Fimple

August 1, 1992

---

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) projects are administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) with the cooperation of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The NEHBS is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences-- permanence of paper for printed Library Materials, (ANSI Z39.48-1984).

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
1500 "R" Street  
Lincoln, NE 68501  
(402) 471-4787

Lawrence Sommer  
Director, Nebraska State Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

L. Robert Puschendorf  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

### Staff:

Carol Ahlgren:	Survey and Inventory
Barbara Epp:	Secretary/Receptionist
Teresa Fatemi:	Staff Assistant
Joni Gilkerson:	National Register Program
Greg Miller:	Review and Compliance
David Murphy:	Architect, Special Projects
L. Robert Puschendorf:	Grants and Sponsored Programs
Michael A. Rindone:	Restoration/Tax Incentives
Terry Steinacher:	Archeology

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.....	1
National Register.....	2
Tax Incentive Program.....	2
Review and Compliance.....	2
Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast Survey Area.....	3
Historic Integrity.....	3
Numerical Summary of Gage County Reconnaissance Survey.....	4
<b>HISTORIC OVERVIEW.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Physical Description.....	5
Original Inhabitants.....	6
History and Settlement of Nebraska.....	6
Gage County History.....	8
Gage County Towns.....	12
Towns No Longer in Existence.....	24
Rural Communitites.....	24
Population Characteristics.....	25
Gage County Population.....	25
Historic Overview Bibliography.....	26
<b>GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
Introduction.....	27
Listing of Historic Contexts Represented in Gage County.....	30

---

<b>A TOPICAL LISTING AND PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF GAGE COUNTY PROPERTIES.....</b>	<b>32</b>
Historic Context: Religion.....	32
Historic Context: Government.....	39
Historic Context: Education.....	41
Historic Context: Diversion.....	46
Historic Context: Agriculture.....	47
Historic Context: Processing.....	67
Historic Context: Commerce.....	67
Historic Context: Transportation.....	73
Historic Context: Communications.....	76
Historic Context: Services.....	77
Historic Context: Settlement.....	81
House Type Summary.....	95
Beatrice Preliminary Inventory.....	99
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.....</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles.....</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: Gage County Town and Rural Inventory</b>	
Listings of all Surveyed Properties.....	123
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>146</b>



---

## INTRODUCTION



**Circa 1890 House, Barneston, Nebraska (GA02-031).**

### Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

### **National Register**

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

### **Tax Incentive Program**

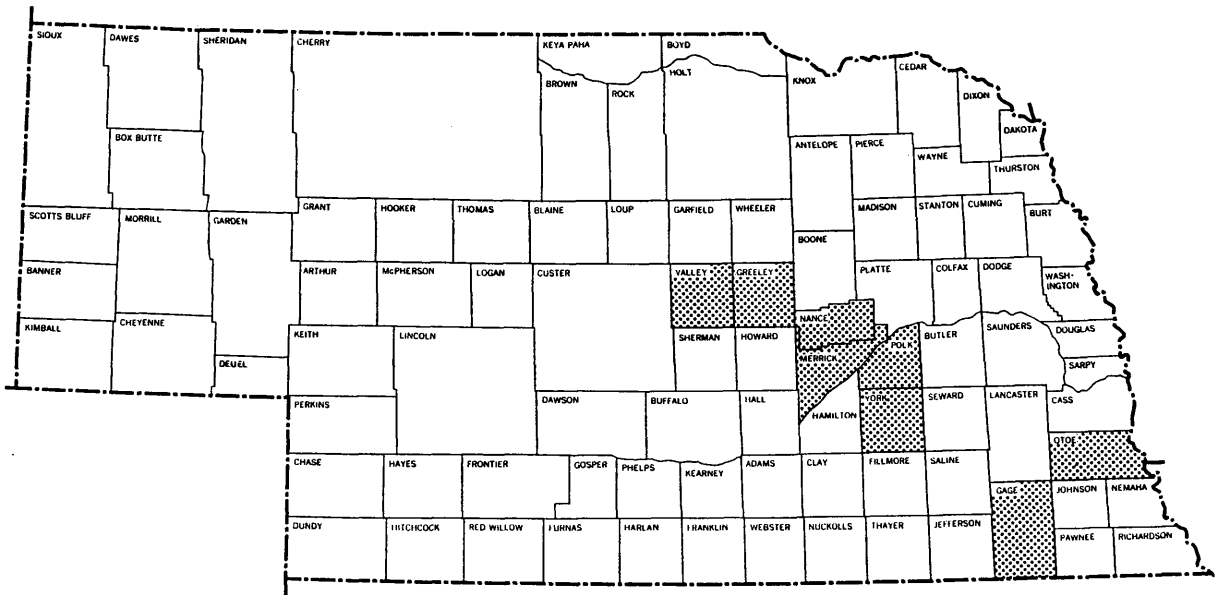
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

### **Review and Compliance**

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office  
1500 R Street  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501  
(402) 471-4787



### Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight central and southeast Nebraska counties: Valley, Greeley, Nance, Merrick, Polk, York, Gage and Otoe. Initiated in September, 1991, the survey was completed in the summer of 1992. The Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS project completed the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Gage County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 297 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

### Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a building's physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance

from the period of significance. Historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To evaluate the integrity of historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Gage County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 728 properties in Gage County retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Gage County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of Gage County Reconnaissance Survey

GAGE COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
GA00: Rural	317 (79)	1119 (81)	32 (8)	138 (54)	1 (0)
GA01: Adams	31 (13)	39 (13)	1 (0)	2 (0)	0
GA02: Barneston	34 (2)	51 (2)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0
GA03: Beatrice	0 (274)	0 (272)	0	0 (4)	0 (1)
GA04: Blue Springs	42 (6)	52 (6)	0	0	0
GA05: Clatonia	31 (1)	38 (1)	0	0	0
GA06: Cortland	16 (3)	21 (3)	0	1 (0)	0
GA07: Ellis	6 (0)	9 (0)	0	0	0
GA08: Filley	8 (1)	16 (1)	0	0	0
GA09: Holmesville	11 (0)	20 (0)	0	0	0
GA11: Liberty	13 (1)	13 (2)	0	1 (0)	0
GA12: Odell	47 (5)	56 (5)	0	0 (1)	0
GA13: Pickrell	11 (0)	18 (0)	0	2 (0)	0
GA14: Virginia	18 (0)	18 (0)	0	0	0
GA15: Wymore	144 (12)	181 (14)	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:</b>	<b>728 (397)</b>	<b>1,651 (400)</b>	<b>34 (8)</b>	<b>145 (59)</b>	<b>1 (1)</b>
<b>TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE :</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>2</b>

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 588.3 square miles (376,520 acres)  
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF GAGE COUNTY

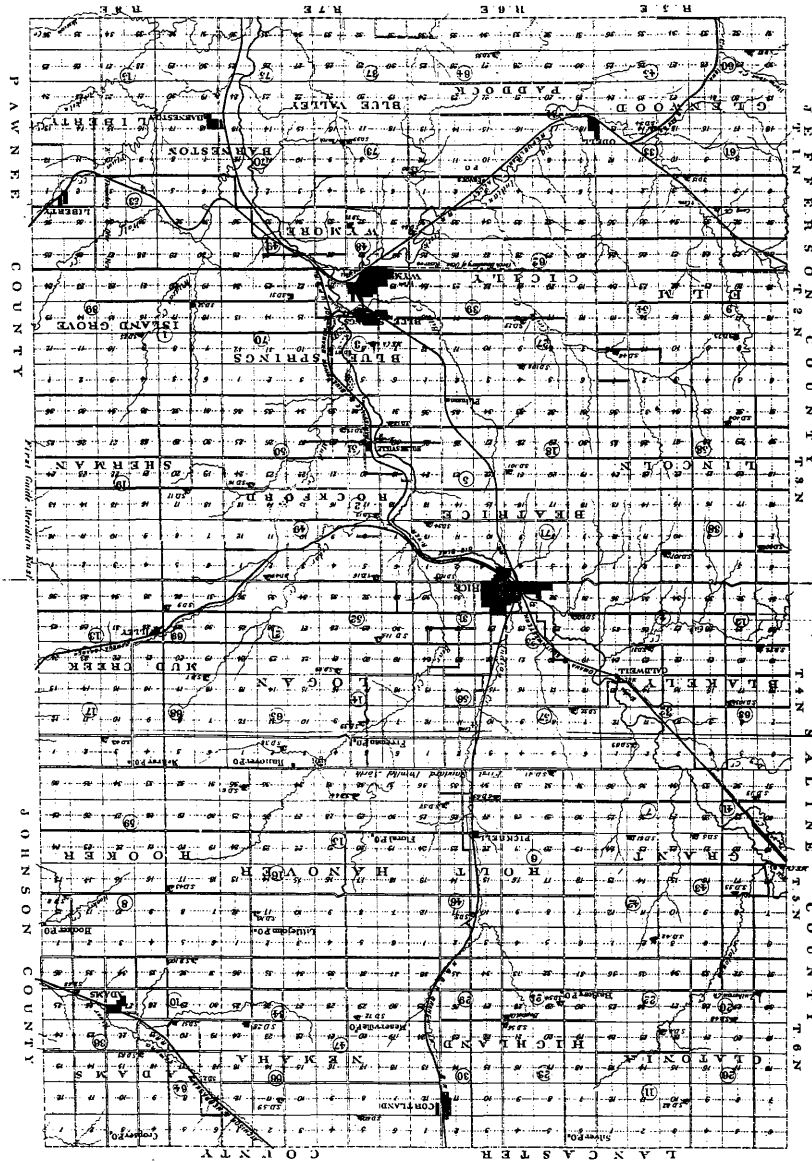


Fig. 1: Gage County Atlas, 1885.

## Physical Description

Gage County is located in the southeastern portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a long rectangle, measuring 24 miles east to west, and 36 miles north to south, with the land area totalling 858 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land, with elevations averaging around 1,600 feet.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, plains, and rolling hills. Valley land is flat land located primarily along the Big Blue River, cutting a path diagonally across the county starting in the northwest. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Valley land can also be found along Indian Creek in the central and southwest portions of the county and along the Middle Branch of the Big Nemaha River in the northeast. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. Plains can be found in a V-shaped area along the Big Blue River, widening toward the northwest, as well as in a narrow band in the northeast and a small area in the southwest. The remainder of the county is composed of rolling hills--hilly land with moderate to steep slopes and rounded crests formed by glaciation.

The primary drainage system is that of the Big Blue River. The Big Blue runs from the northwest part of the county to the south central and has many tributaries, including Prairie, Clatonia, Soap, Snake, Cub, Bettie, Pierce, Cedar, Mud, Wildcat, Plum, Indian, and Big Indian Creeks, the last two of which have tributaries of their own. The Middle Branch of the Big Nemaha River and its tributaries drain the northeast corner of the county. Two areas in the southwest have been designated state wildlife areas: one on Elm Creek and one on Diamond Lake.

The climate in Gage County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the south eastern portion of the state is 22.6 F, while the average July temperature is 77.7 F. The average annual precipitation for the south east is 30.30 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). In very dry years the precipitation amounts in this area may total as low as 15 inches, while the very wet years may see as much as 48 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

### **Original Inhabitants**

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte and Republican Rivers probably lived in the northern parts of Gage County. Evidence has been found as far south as Blue Springs where a Pawnee village has been excavated. In 1854 the Otoe Indians, village dwellers who had lived for many years in eastern Nebraska, ceded all of their land to the United States government with the exception of a small tract of land that would serve as a reservation in southern Gage County, north and east of present day Barneston. The land provided shale for utensils and pipes, and flint for arrowheads, axes, and hammers. The first agent to the reservation succeeded in building a three story mission house to be used as a school and meeting house. Burials took place on a hill near the mission house. By the early 1880s land for settlement in eastern Nebraska was becoming scarce and citizens petitioned the government to remove the Otoes and open the reservation land for settlement. In 1882 the Otoes were removed to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma).

### **History and Settlement of Nebraska**

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States

with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants. In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 1960s and 1970s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

### **County History**

The Big Blue River posed a formidable obstacle to travelers on the Oregon Trail, whose route most often followed the Little Blue River north out of Kansas. Some people may have been enticed to deviate from the normal route and cut through the southwest corner of Gage County, especially after the town of Blue Springs promoted a short cut through their town, including a toll bridge on the Blue. Other travelers used the De Roin Trail (also known as Main St. DeRoin Trail and Brownsville Road) which followed the old Otoe-Omaha (Indian) Trail. It left the vicinity of the Missouri River town of St. Deroin and cut through Beatrice to join the Oregon Trail further west. This same route was later the Nebraska City-Beatrice-Marysville Stage route.

While many people had passed through the land of Gage County, there were no settlers within its boundaries when it was established in 1854 by the Nebraska territorial legislature (one of nineteen original counties). As with many other counties in the southern part of the state, Gage was twenty-four miles square, located on the Nebraska-Kansas line. The Otoe Reservation was established in the same year north and east of Barneston, with many facilities rapidly appearing, including a grist mill, steam saw, and blacksmith shop. A trading post was also established on Cub Creek.



In 1856 county organization was attempted and Whitesville, located near present-day Holmesville was named county seat. It is likely that Whitesville was only a paper town, for in the next year the new town of Beatrice was selected the county seat. Another town founded in 1857, Blue Springs, protested the selection, but it was confirmed by the legislature in 1859.

Settlement proceeded quickly in Gage County and by 1859 much land had been taken. To accommodate increasing travel, a toll bridge was built over the Big Blue River near Blue Springs, and the town advertised their route as a short cut to the Oregon Trail (this bridge washed out in 1861).

During the 1860s the size of Gage County increased dramatically. The original Clay County, a typical twenty-four mile square county, was located between Gage on its south and twenty-four mile square Lancaster on its north. In 1864 Clay was divided evenly between Gage and Lancaster Counties, adding to each a strip of land twenty-four miles from east to west and twelve miles from north to south. This action, promoted by Gage County residents, insured Beatrice's position as county seat, for it resulted in Beatrice's being in the center of the new county--a prime location for any county seat.

The late 1860s and early 1870s witnessed considerable building in Gage County. A quarry near Holmesville provided building stone for many structures, including that for the first state capitol in 1868. In 1870 the first iron bridge was built over the Big Blue. Located east of Blue Springs, it was later moved to Beatrice. And in 1871 and 1872 the new Gage County Courthouse and jail were constructed in Beatrice.

Rails also came to Gage County in the 1870s. In 1871 the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built a line from Lincoln to Beatrice and in 1879 the Union Pacific Railroad built a spur from Marysville, Kansas, to Beatrice. The Burlington extended its line south to the site of present-day Wymore in 1881. Their original destination was Blue Springs. Blue Springs, however, would not meet the request of the railroad to provide land for its needs. The town of Wymore did not exist in 1881, but Sam Wymore, a local farmer, promised to donate land for railroad facilities if the railroad would help establish the town. Both parties lived up to their word, and Wymore became a stop on the Burlington line, as did Odell.

In 1880 Gage County faced the decade in which it would experience its greatest growth (over 23,000 people), and good agricultural land was at a premium. So the citizens petitioned the government to remove the Otoe and open their reservation land for settlement. In 1881 the Otoe were removed to Indian Territory and the site of the Indian agency and trading post became a county town. In honor of Frances Barnes, who had set up a cattle ranch on the reservation and fought to keep the Otoe in Nebraska, the town was named Barneston.

Not to be outdone by the Burlington, the Union Pacific planned a route from Lincoln to Beatrice. Hearing of the proposed line, Omahan Joseph Millard bought land along the route and in 1884 platted the town of Cortland, already a fledgling community.

The next few years brought considerable growth to Beatrice. In 1885 legislation was passed that established a "State Institution for Feeble Minded Youth" to be located in

Beatrice. Construction was begun and the first children were admitted in 1887. Soon after, work was begun on a new courthouse and jail building, which was completed in 1891.

In 1892 three men donated land for a townsite on Clatonia Creek in the northwest part of the county. Named Clatonia for the creek, it became a station on the Rock Island Railroad line when it built through that part of the county eleven years later.

The first decade of the twentieth century witnessed many changes in Gage County. Farmers began switching from spring wheat to winter wheat as well as experimenting with alfalfa. On the urban scene, electricity and telephones arrived in many cities and construction boomed, often using native stone. Schools numbered 160 by 1910 and many districts undertook improvements to their facilities.



**Fig. 2: View from 5th and Court Street, Beatrice, Nebraska, circa 1909.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The next ten years were a time of continued prosperity. Many new homes and barns were constructed and old ones improved. In 1918 a new county jail and jailer's residence were built. The Big Blue did hamper some development in 1911 when a major flood occurred, the second of such magnitude in the new century (the first being in 1903).

The late 1920s and 1930s focused on agriculture. Farmers switched from horses to tractors, and as a result the acres devoted to oats declined. The Depression, usually attributed to the 1930s, hit the agricultural areas of the Great Plains hard and early. In 1931 Gage county recorded its lowest farm income in twenty years. In the years 1934 and 1936 virtually no crops were produced in the county, and 1934 brought the first cattle drought sale, in Pickrell.

Some development did take place during the Depression, however. In 1932, Highway #77 was ready to be paved from Lincoln to Beatrice. The first attempt at rural electrification

began in the early 1930s when three hydroelectric dams were constructed with money from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The program eventually became part of the Rural Electrification Administration's (REA) program in 1935. The first power from the REA was supplied in 1936 with the majority of lines completed by 1937. By the end of the decade Beatrice ranked as state's third largest industrial city, and the county had lost fewer than 1,000 residents, a number much smaller than many other Nebraska counties.

Other federal programs were also at work in Gage County. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established a camp in Beatrice in 1934, as well as one in Blue Springs, and in 1939 the Works Progress administration allocated \$123,512 to the county. Men working for the CCC grassed waterways, built terraces, planted trees, and built dams for farm ponds. In honor of the first homestead filed under the Homestead Act of 1862 and the role homesteads played in the settling of the United States, the government established Homestead National Monument near Beatrice in 1938.

The 1940s started off with another major flood on the Big Blue, followed shortly thereafter with the entrance of the United States into World War II. Many factories, including three in Beatrice, shifted their production to war materials. The post-war years brought development to the county. In 1948 the Beatrice Airport was completed. In the early 1950s concrete roads were being constructed throughout the county and six irrigation wells had been dug. Little Indian Creek became a pilot watershed project in 1953, followed by most of the other watersheds in the county over the next 20 years. The Indian Creek project included the building of twenty flood-retarding structures and a variety of stabilizing and erosional structures, plus terraces and grassed waterways. It was completed in 1963.

The Gage County Courthouse was severely damaged by fire in 1960. The county decided to repair and remodel the building rather than demolish it. After this initial tragedy, the 1960s improved. Farmers were prosperous. Agriculture ranked as the number one contributor to the county's economy and over 100 irrigation wells were in operation in the county. In 1962 a new visitor's center was completed at Homestead National Monument, adding to the area's ability to attract tourists. To improve transportation, a new bridge was built over the Big Blue near Wymore in 1969.

Although continuing as a major source of income, agriculture ranked only fourth in contributing to the county's economy in 1970. The most popular crops were corn, wheat, sorghum, and alfalfa, with soybeans popular in some areas, and grass important for pasture and hay. Substantially fewer farmers raised poultry, but irrigation continued to climb, with 429 wells in operation by the end of the decade.

The farm crisis of the 1980s hurt Gage County, as it did most agricultural areas. The population of the county had been slowly but steadily declining since 1930. That trend intensified in the decade of the 80s, with the county losing almost 1,700 people--over twice as many as it lost during the Depression of the 1930s. Gage county's 1990 population stood at 22,794, the lowest decennial population recorded since 1880.

## County Towns



**Fig. 3: Main Street, Adams, Nebraska, circa 1909.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Adams is located on the Middle Branch of the Big Nemaha River in the northeast corner of Gage County. Pioneer John Adams arrived in the vicinity in 1856 and eventually donated land for the townsite when the Atchison and Northern (or Nebraska) Railroad came through that part of the county in 1873. The post office of Laona, located west of the present town, was established in 1867 and moved to Adams with the coming of the railroad. The decade following the town's founding and the advent of the railroad was a time of great growth. By 1880 the town sported the usual array of businesses, including a general store, blacksmith, lumber yard, hardware and drug store, and hotel. The first bank was established in 1884, with several following in subsequent years. A school was established in town in 1882 and had expanded to include twelve grades by 1894. The 1890s also saw the first telephones installed in Adams. The twentieth century witnessed many other changes in the town. Electricity first arrived in 1905, and a flour mill was built the same year. In 1910 the town reached its peak population of 674. During the 1920s a new school and gymnasium were constructed, city water service was initiated, and streets were paved. Adams was a prosperous farm trading center during this time, with freight and passenger train service both available. Several changes took place in the banking community of Adams during the 1930s, with one bank closing completely. Despite the hard economic times, the city installed a sewer system in 1936. Several fires, both large and small, damaged Adam's buildings in the 1940s and early 1950s, resulting in the organization of the Adams Rural Fire Protection district in 1954. Efforts were also undertaken to end the frequent flooding of the town by development of the Big Nemaha Watershed project. Over the next decades Adams initiated many community improvements, such as street paving and the construction of a new elementary school. Its population, however, continued to decline from its 1910 peak, standing at 472 in 1990, up slightly from the 1980 figure. Major factors contributing to this decline include railroad abandonment and the town's proximity to both Beatrice and Lincoln, the state's second largest city.

The site of the Indian village on the Otoe reservation became the town of **Barneston** when the Indians were removed to Indian Territory in 1882. Named for Frances Barnes, a local rancher and advocate for the Otoe, Barneston was officially platted in 1884. The government had maintained a saw and grist mill on the reservation, along with a blacksmith shop. When the land was sold in 1884, there were three lumber yards already in existence. The first new business in the town was a general store, followed by a bank and a depot built by the Marysville Blue Valley Railroad Company (later purchased by the Union Pacific). The town erected a school the next year. This early period was to be Barneston's hey-day, for it reached its peak population of 300 in 1890. Population did not drop drastically, however, in the twentieth century (1920 population stood at 258) and Barneston continued to build. The telephone company moved into a new office in 1906, a new school was erected in 1920, and a dam on the Big Blue River, whose main function was to produce hydroelectricity for surrounding communities, was completed in 1922.



**Fig. 4: Elevator and Tavern, Barneston, Nebraska, circa 1909.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Barneston may have had to build more than many towns during this period, for the town was plagued by fires: the town hall burned in 1899 or 1900, fire struck the south side of West Barneston in 1911, all of the south side of Main Street was destroyed in 1917, the hotel burned in 1922, and the north side of Main Street was destroyed by fire in 1923. In addition, the town experienced many smaller business and residential fires. The river proved to be a focal point for the town in next few years. During the 1930s and 1940s the Beatrice YMCA operated Camp Otoe just below the dam. In 1941 the town experienced a devastating flood which destroyed a bridge and in 1950 a new cement bridge was constructed. Also in 1950 the United States Postal Service officially changed the spelling of the town. It had been spelled "Barneston" by the railroad since the town was platted, but the postal service had spelled it "Barnston". The change in 1950 was to match the railroad spelling. In the last decades of the twentieth century Barneston suffered the same fate as many towns trying to survive in the shadow of larger communities. It lost its passenger rail service,

and some of its businesses and residents moved to other, larger towns. In 1990 the town recorded 122 citizens.

Officially founded in 1857, **Beatrice** welcomed its first true residents in the spring of 1858. Early impetus to settlement was the establishment of a mill on the Big Blue River in 1857, followed by the election of 1859 in which the town won the county seat designation over Blue Springs. Like Blue Springs, Beatrice was located near the Big Blue River, but it was further north and more centrally located in the county. The addition of half of Clay County to the northern edge of Gage County in 1864 secured Beatrice's position as county seat by literally placing it in the center of the county. Early building in Beatrice centered on the river, for it was the only water source. Present-day Court Street was the main road, having been part of the De Roin Trail. The original town boundaries extended from First Street on the west to Thirteenth Street on the east and from Scott Street on the south to the curve between High and Grant Streets on the north. Many attempts were made in Beatrice to build bridges over the Big Blue, but time and again the structures were washed out by floods. Finally a steel bridge was built in 1890 at the end of Court Street and soon after a similar one at the end of South Sixth Street. Both bridges survived for many decades until replaced by concrete in the mid-twentieth century. A pontoon bridge connecting the town with farmland to the north and west stood for many years until it was washed out by floods in the 1960s. Beatrice grew rapidly in the nineteenth century. The town's first school was built in 1862 and a variety of businesses flourished. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad arrived in 1871, and Beatrice was its terminus in Gage County for ten years (at which time it was extended to Wymore). By the end of the 1880s the town was served by three railroads: the Burlington, Union Pacific, and Rock Island.

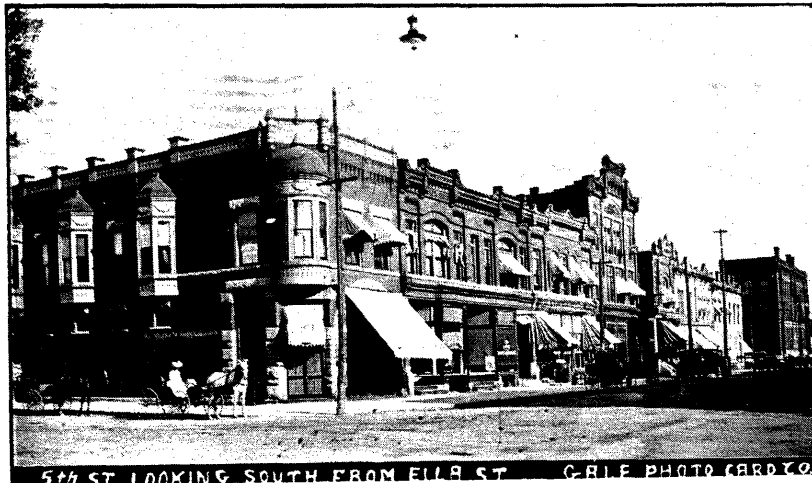


Fig. 5: Looking South, 5th and Ella Street, Beatrice, circa 1909.  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

---

Horse powered street cars were running by 1884 (replaced later by overhead cables) and the State Institution for Feeble Minded Youth, authorized by the state legislature, was built between 1885 and 1887. Many parks graced the town's landscape, including Chautauqua Park, which was established in the late 1880s and was located on the southern edge of town on the banks of the Blue. The 1880s also ushered in electric lights, telephones, and a city waterworks. A building boom began in 1885 and included much construction utilizing locally made bricks. A new high school was built and Northwest Business College was established. Beatrice recorded its peak population, 13,836 people, in 1890. City improvements naturally followed, including a library and new post office. A cheese factory, sewer pipe works, barbwire factory, monument works, carriage factory, cornice works, a corn mill, and the Jonz Car Company (invented by Beatrice resident Charles Jones) were some of the successful industries from the nineteenth century.

Beatrice suffered a substantial decline in population in the first decades of the twentieth century, counting 9,644 residents in 1920. The usual life events continued, however. A fire destroyed the south side of Court Street in 1902, another park was established in 1908, a community hospital was completed in 1911, and a junior high school was built in 1924. The "Venetian Nights" river parade entertained local residents from 1911 to the late 1920s. Many businesses located in Beatrice in the twentieth century, ranking it the state's third largest industrial city in 1939. By 1950 the city counted twenty-one manufacturing plants, including Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company, Store Kraft Manufacturing Company, and F.A. Kees Manufacturing. These three industries all temporarily converted to war material production during World War II. Following the war the Beatrice airport was completed. In 1956 land was purchased for the Martin Luther Home and construction was begun. The following year a new hospital was completed. Pershing College was established in 1967, but operated for only five years.

Beatrice successfully survived its recession during the early years of the twentieth century, regaining some of its previous prominence by the later decades of the century. Its 1990 population was 12,354. One of the city's oldest industries, Beatrice Foods Company (established in 1893 by G.E. Haskill and W.W. Bosworth and named Beatrice Creamery in 1895), gained national prominence, registering the brand name "Meadow Gold" with the U.S. Patent Office in 1901, and expanding to 170 plants nation wide after World War I. While the corporate offices have moved out of the state and only a small wholesale plant remains in the city, the name "Beatrice" is known around the world.

The plat for **Blue Springs** was first planned in 1857, but efforts to establish a town failed. In 1859 a post office was established, a toll bridge was built on the Big Blue River to attract travellers on the Oregon Trail, and the town was finally platted, due to the efforts of two gold miners returning from Colorado. The town opposed Beatrice in an election for county seat in that same year, but was defeated. Some of the early settlers in Blue Springs used limestone and flint from strata found east of town for construction of buildings in the new town. A dam and mill, built in the later years of the next decade, helped the town's economy, as did the completion of a spur of the Union Pacific Railroad ten years later that ran from Marysville to Beatrice through Blue Springs. A bank was established in 1880 and telephones arrived that same year. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built a line through town the following year and a horse-drawn street car system was established in 1885 that ran to Wymore. Residents continued to use local building materials, including bricks fired in a local kiln, many of which were used for the buildings on the south side of Main Street, as well as the new school, constructed in 1886.

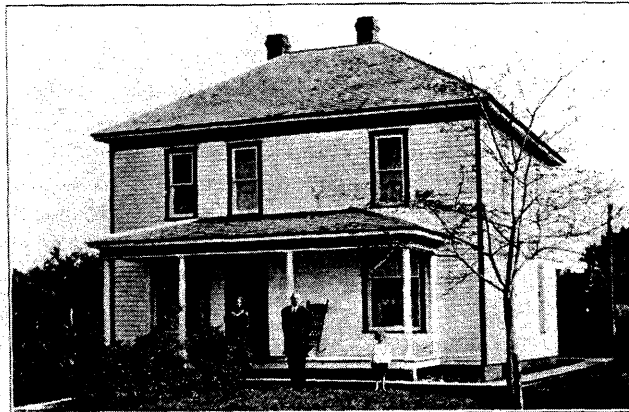


Photo by Mertz

United Brethren Parsonage, Blue Springs, Neb.

**Fig. 6: United Brethren Parsonage, Blue Springs, Nebraska.  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)**

By the end of the prosperous 1880s Blue Springs also had electric lights, and its population of 963 people was the largest ever recorded. Despite economic depression in the 1890s, the town added a bank, city water system, new light plant, and the King Press Drill Company before the turn of the century. The first years of the twentieth century saw rural residents added to the telephone system. One of the town's largest fires destroyed the hotel in 1912 and damaged neighboring buildings. A new hydroelectric plant was built at the east end of the dam and in 1928 a new multi-purpose city hall-jail-firehouse was constructed. A CCC camp was located in Blue Springs in the 1930s, with living quarters in old lodge buildings in town. The presence of two rail lines helped Blue Springs to survive in the later years of the twentieth century, but its proximity to Wymore eventually took its toll. The town's 1990 population was 431, a drop of 90 residents over just the previous ten years.

**Clatonia** is located in the northwest corner of Gage County on Clatonia Creek. It was platted in 1892 when the Rock Island Railroad built through the corner of the county. The first trains arrived in town the following year. By 1896 the town sported both a bank and a school, as well as several other business establishments. Having gotten a late start in its life (relative to other Gage County towns), Clatonia was a bit smaller than many of its neighbors. It did, however, continue to grow slowly in the first two decades of the twentieth century, counting as many as thirty businesses at one point. The school established in 1896 was expanded to twelve grades in 1920. But the advent of the automobile and later the decline of rail use hurt the small town of Clatonia deeply. Its school was consolidated with the larger town of Wilber, located just seven miles away in Saline County, and by 1960 only seven businesses were left in town. Many people felt Clatonia was primarily a retirement community. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, however, the town experienced a small boom. Many new houses were constructed and the population increased, reaching an all-time high of 296 in 1990.





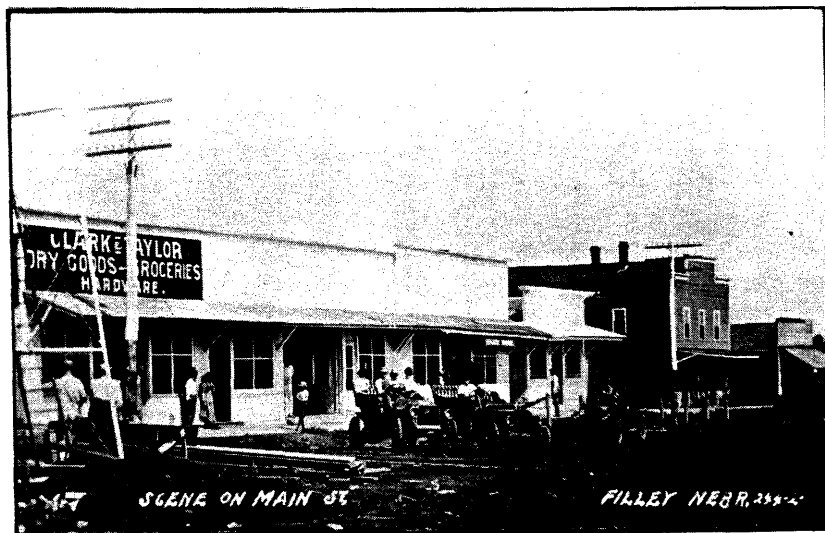
Fig. 7: Circa 1910 postcard of Clatonia, Nebraska.  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The land near **Cortland** was first settled in 1872, less than two miles from the current Lancaster County line. Lots were sold and construction was begun, with lumber hauled by wagon from Beatrice. The town was first called Galesburg, after Alfred Gale, owner of the town site. Additional land was purchased by Omahan Joseph Millard in anticipation of the Union Pacific Railroad's building a line from Lincoln to Beatrice. This did indeed occur. A depot and other rail facilities were constructed in 1884 and the town's name was changed to Courtland (with the spelling later changed to "Cortland"). The railroad, which included a stockyard along the tracks, improved Cortland's economy and the town grew well into the twentieth century, adding the usual services such as electricity, water, and telephones. Located approximately half way between the large cities of Lincoln and Beatrice, Cortland has been able to maintain its population better than some towns located in the immediate shadow of large cities. Over time three additions were added to Cortland's original town and the population reached its peak of 403 in 1980. At least thirteen businesses served the town during the next decade and although the 1990 census indicated a drop in population, it was a loss of only ten people.

The town of **Ellis** located ten miles southwest of Beatrice, was platted in 1886 after the Rock Island Railroad built a line from Beatrice to Fairbury. A depot was built and the post office was opened the following year. Grain elevators, eventually numbering three, and a livestock yard were the focus of the town's economic activity in the early years. The first store was in operation by 1892 and the Ellis State Bank opened in 1907. While improvements continued to be made and the town continued to add businesses, it had reached its peak population in 1900 (180 people). A major change in the landscape of the town took place in 1918 when the town erected a flagpole in commemoration of the Armistice ending World War I. The 1930s were devastating for many communities, but especially so for Ellis. A fire destroyed the general store, hardware store, and lumberyard in 1931 and the bank

closed its doors in 1936. The downward trend continued in the 1940s when the ninth grade was discontinued at the Ellis school. The post office was made a station of Beatrice in 1958 and one of the town's long-standing businesses closed. The town of Ellis still supports several businesses, and the now-closed public school building was leased to Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church for classroom space in the 1970s and 1980s. The town's population declined throughout the twentieth century however, and its status in 1990 is that of unincorporated village.

The site of the present day town of **Filley** was located just south of the main route of the De Roin Trail, used by many travelers passing through southern Nebraska. In 1882 settler Elijah Filley purchased a quarter section of land adjacent to the proposed Burlington and Missouri River Railroad line where he rebuilt an old farmstead and added a grain elevator. He donated forty acres for a town site which was surveyed, platted, and named Filley in 1883. In that same year the post office was established, and the railroad was completed through the town. The town grew quickly, with the first mercantile opening in 1883, a school erected in 1884, roller mills and a bank established in 1886, a butcher shop two years later, and wooden sidewalks complementing the entire business district. The railroad facilities included both a depot and a section House. This turned out to be the height of the town's growth, for it recorded it largest population (301 people) in 1890.



**Fig. 8: Main Street view of Filley, Nebraska.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

This successful start to the town was threatened several times near the turn of the century by fire. In 1895 it destroyed the east side of the business district north to the lumber yard. The west side of the south block burned in the early 1900s and the west side of the north block was destroyed in 1906 (as well as in 1920). But progress was also made in the first decades of the new century. Telephones came to Filley just at the turn of the century. A new brick school was completed in 1919, the Goldenrod Highway was routed through town in 1922, and the Blue River Power Company built the first electric lines through

Filley in 1924. In later years highways were improved, a water system was installed, and several additions were made to the school. Population, however, continued to decline, with the 1990 census recording 157 residents. Filley does have two notable "claims to fame": the first Farmers Alliance in Nebraska was organized in Filley, and Arlington Brugh, later to be known in Hollywood as Robert Taylor, was born in Filley.

In 1868 Morgan L. Holmes settled on land nine miles southeast of Beatrice. The region proved to be ideal for rock and sand quarries and settlement grew rapidly. With the prospects for growth looking good, Holmes purchased 400 acres of land straddling the tracks from the Union Pacific Railroad. He set aside forty acres for a town site and **Holmesville** was born. The sand and rock quarries provided building material for a large area, including rock for the first state capitol building in Lincoln. The quarries also boosted the local economy. The town soon sported a lumberyard, elevator, meat market, restaurant, hotel, and several stores. In 1911, a dam and hydro-electric plant were built nearby on the Big Blue River. The plant furnished power to four towns in southern Gage County, including Beatrice. In 1918 ten local school districts consolidated and built a large brick schoolhouse in Holmesville. The town seemed destined for prosperity and, unlike many southeast Nebraska towns, reached its peak population of 274 in 1930.

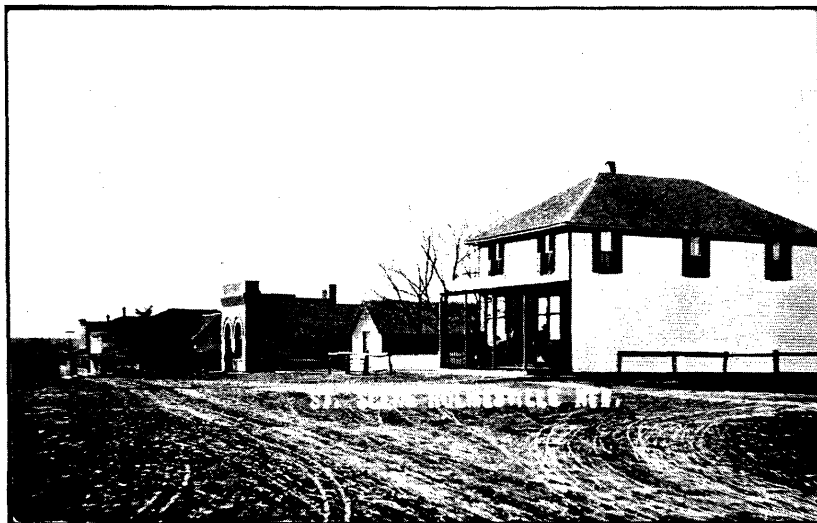


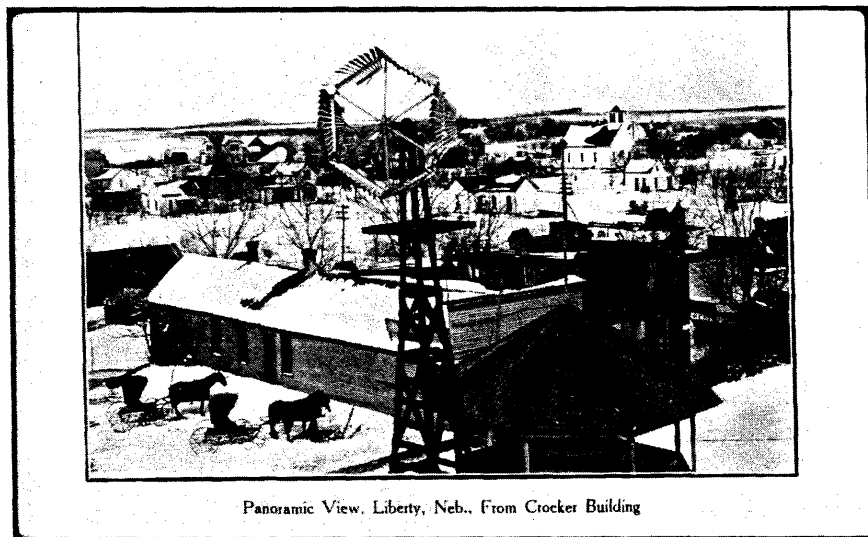
Fig. 9: Main Street view, Holmesville, Nebraska, circa 1910.  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Several small occurrences, however, worked together to destroy Holmesville's good fortune. Natural disasters, including fires and a tornado, the declining importance of the quarries, and the town's proximity to Beatrice resulted in a decline in population after 1930. Only three public facilities were left in the town in the 1980s (the post office, power plant and elevator) and by 1990 the town was no longer incorporated.

The town of Morton, Kansas, was platted in 1884 astride the Nebraska-Kansas state line. In 1886 the name was changed to **Lanham**. The town was surveyed and replatted in 1888,

with the majority of the townsite lying within Nebraska. Located on the Burlington line, Lanham was a prosperous community in its early years. A lumberyard was established in 1889 and a school three years later. Other businesses included a blacksmith, elevator, livery, meat market, and shoe repair. A local family grew tobacco and rolled cigars at the turn of the century. The town was successful enough to open a bank in 1906. Soon after, in 1910, Lanham's largest population, 250 residents, was recorded. Later years in the twentieth century brought many changes. The school was consolidated with Odell in 1954 and four years later the post office was made a rural station of Odell. In 1971 it was closed completely and by 1980 only four businesses remained in the town, which was unincorporated.

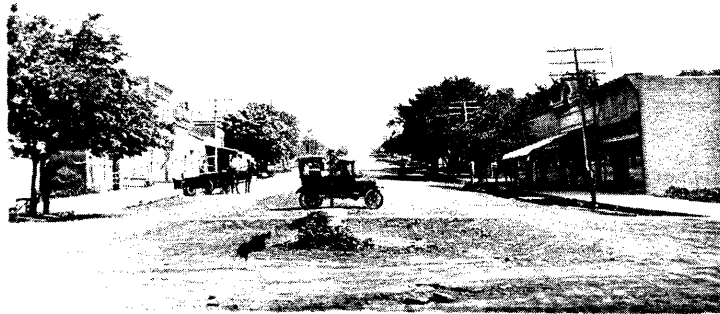
**Liberty**, located in the southeast corner of Gage County, had its origins when a post office named Liberty was established in the vicinity in 1869. When the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built through the corner of the county in 1881, the Lincoln Land Company platted the town and named it for the local post office. The first business, a general store, was built in 1882 and was followed quickly by a bank, meat market, restaurant, hotel, blacksmith, and livery.



**Fig. 10: Panoramic view of Liberty, Nebraska, circa 1910.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

A new school building was constructed in 1893, shortly after Liberty reached its peak population of 469. The use of the automobile after 1900 encouraged people to trade elsewhere and Liberty began to decline. In addition, farm equipment became mechanized, allowing farmers to farm more land. Consequently, smaller farmers sold out and left the area. Nevertheless, Liberty continued to improve its city services, including remodeling its school building in 1916 and again in 1928. The town could not fight the declining population figures, however, and closed its high school in 1963. By 1980 only six businesses remained in the unincorporated village.

The Lincoln Land Company platted the town of **Odell** in 1880 for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The town site was located on land that was once part of the Otoe Reservation and that had been open to settlement by non-Indians in 1879. That settlement resulted in the town of Charleston being established on the south side of Big Indian Creek. The railroad's platting of Odell, however, dashed the hopes of Charleston residents for a successful community on the south side of the creek, and most of the citizens moved to Odell. The town soon included a depot, section house, windmill, water tank, elevator and stockyards. The first church was built in 1883 and a school followed two years later. By 1890 Odell, like many of its neighbors, had reached its peak population (500 people). Merchants and services were numerous in the early 1890s, but the drought and economic depression resulted in many settlers leaving the rural areas and a considerable number of townspeople going with them. The number of businesses declined in the twentieth century, but town improvement continued. Main Street was graded, telephones numbered over 90 by 1911, and a new high school was built in 1925.



**Fig. 11: Main Street view of Odell, Nebraska, 1919.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Fire necessitated building a new depot in 1902, as well as several other businesses in later years. Throughout the depression of the 1930s improvement of public facilities continued. Much road work was done, including an oil mat for Main Street, which was part of a WPA project. A new water well was dug and a water system installed. West of town preparations were made for the laying of a gas pipeline. A new school was built in 1960 and in the 1970s Big Indian Lake was built for flood control and recreation. By the 1980s, although population was still declining, Odell counted over two dozen businesses and 291 residents (1990 census).

The village of **Pickrell** lies between Indian Creek to the east and dry Possum Creek to the west, eight miles north of Beatrice. Settlement near present-day Pickrell began in 1857 when a lumber and grist mill was built on the creek. Pickrell itself was platted in 1883 and within two years a school had been erected. Telephones arrived around the turn of the century and the town's first bank shortly after that. Pickrell reached its peak population of 250 in 1910 and built a new ten grade school in 1912 to accommodate the swelling number of students. In 1912 a hotel was built and the next year the first liquor license was

granted. This proved to be a major event in the economic life of Pickrell because the town of Beatrice, eight miles away, was dry. Workers from Beatrice would ride the train to Pickrell after work for a drink or two and then ride back later in the evening. Prohibition naturally hurt Pickrell's thriving saloon trade, as did its proximity to Beatrice, which attracted consumers with its variety of shops and services. Pickrell's population continued to drop. In 1953 its school was reduced to elementary only and in 1974 it was closed. The town has experienced a slight resurgence, however, recording a gain in population between 1980 and 1990, rising from 184 to 201.

**Rockford**, located in the east central part of Gage County on Mud Creek, was established as a stopping point on the Otoe-Omaha Trail. The name was derived from rock quarries located nearby on Mud Creek. Although at one time the town was served by both the Rock Island and Burlington Railroads, it has always been small (its peak population of 80 people was recorded in 1900). Both railroads abandoned their lines through the town and the post office closed in 1957. Today the town is unincorporated and perhaps known best for Rockford Lake, a popular recreation area constructed in the 1970s and located just south of town on Bloody Run.

The first house and elevator in **Virginia** were constructed in 1886, before the town was platted. The official survey and plat of the town, located fourteen miles east of Beatrice, took place the following year. A store, livery, meat market, and hotel soon appeared. In 1890, the Kansas City and Northwestern Railroad (a branch of the Missouri Pacific) arrived in town, making Virginia the terminus of a branch line. By the early 1890s the town counted over two dozen businesses. This growth was evident in the 1900 census which recorded the largest population ever--243 people. This growth was aided by the arrival of the Rock Island Railroad and resulted in a new school building in 1902 and a new hotel in 1911.



Fig. 12: Virginia Inn, Virginia, Nebraska, circa 1928.  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The Czech population in and near Virginia built a ZCBJ hall in town in 1923. Population, however, dropped as rapidly as it had grown, with the 1910 figure standing at 154. During the 1920s the Missouri Pacific discontinued its service and later the Rock Island did the same. In 1990 the town was unincorporated.

**Wymore**, located in south central Gage County just south of Blue Springs, was platted in 1881 by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The railroad had been considering Blue Springs for its facilities, but received little cooperation in providing land. So a young farmer, Sam Wymore, met with railroad officials and proposed donating part of his land if the company would assist in developing a town. Both parties agreed. Blue Springs was by-passed and the town of Wymore emerged. A depot was built and eventually a round house and machine shops were constructed. The railroad also established a wagon road and planked the bridge across the river to help with accessibility to the town. The town grew quickly, with numerous businesses, including stores, hotels, lumberyards, groceries, restaurants, and elevator and stockyards all completed or under construction within the first two months of the town's existence.



**Fig. 13: Touzalin Hotel, Wymore, Nebraska.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

A quarry was located approximately one half mile east of Wymore and a local company made bricks for building. In 1882 a local firm, Elisha P. Reynolds and Company, a contracting company, achieved notoriety when it was awarded the contract to build the Burlington line from Table Rock to Denver. When land from the Otoe reservation, located almost adjacent to the town, went on sale in 1883, Wymore became a major trading center in the southern part of the county. In 1884 Elisha Reynolds and his brothers incorporated the Wymore-Blue Springs Railway. The horse-drawn street car began operation in 1885 and ran cars every hour in both directions from 6:40 a.m. to 9:10 p.m. In 1896 the street car barn burned down and the Railway was abandoned. Such ambitious endeavors, however, indicate the growth and enthusiasm in the early days of Wymore. The town reached its peak population of 2,626 in 1900, but it remained on a fairly even keel for the next several years. In 1910 cement sidewalks were added with electric lights arriving the following year. Originally water was

obtained from springs at Blue Springs, but eventually the town established its own water system. A favorite recreation spot was Fink's Park, located on the Fink farm southeast of town which included a swimming pool, dance pavilion, cabins, and picnic grounds. By 1920 Wymore's population was only 34 less than it had recorded twenty years earlier. In response a new high school was constructed in 1925. But the use of the automobile hurt the once-thriving railroad economy in Wymore, and, coupled with the beginnings of the depression in the late twenties, devastated Wymore. Schools were eventually consolidated, and passenger and freight service were greatly curtailed in the 1950s, with passenger service finally discontinued. The town's population steadily declined, standing at 1,611 in 1990.

**Towns No Longer in Existence:** (with approximate dates and locations)

Charleston: 1877-1880; one mile south of Odell; buildings moved to Odell

Hamilton: 1890-1899; one mile west of Rockford

Hanover: (also known as Bear Creek and Bonn): 1877-1903; northwest of Filley

Hoag: (also known as Caldwell): 1873-1935; platted by Burlington and Missouri River Railroad; 88 people in 1900



**Fig. 14: Main Street, Hoag, Nebraska, circa 1900.**  
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Kinney: 1909-c.1930s; east of Wymore on the railroad

Krider: railroad station between Odell and

Wymore Union Center: near Liberty and Wymore; store and later gas station; school

**Rural Communities:**

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following is the only rural community identified in Gage County, although many may have existed.

Cottage Hill: was located southwest of Filley, near Elijah Filley's farm. The community



post office was located at Lucius Filley's farm from 1874 to 1883 and the local farmers equipped a building in the area for a cheese factory in 1873.

#### Population Characteristics:

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Gage County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). The population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880s, with the county's largest population recorded at the end of the decade. Out migration during the dry 1890s was fairly large, as might be expected given the size of the county and the availability of transportation that facilitated departure. Small growth was recorded in the favorable years immediately after the turn of the century, with a slight drop in the second decade and a small gain in the third. Declines occurred every subsequent decennial year, gradually increasing in absolute numbers of out-migrants, culminating with the departure of almost 1700 people during the agriculturally trying years of the 1980s.

Gage County is also typical of the majority of Nebraska counties in its ethnic settlement. The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Gage County had been born in Germany, as was true for much of Nebraska. In 1880 they accounted for almost seven percent of the total population in Gage County, and about seven and one half percent in 1890. The percent remained at that level in 1900, with the closest other ethnic group, the Czechs, accounting for less than one percent. As the twentieth century continued the numbers of foreign born steadily declined. While the Germans were fairly widespread, some areas were still identified with certain ethnic groups. In Gage County, the Germans were particularly strong near Clatonia and Adams. The Czechs settled near Odell and Virginia. Small groups of Danish settlers lived near Filley, Dutch families near Adams, and Germans from Russia near Beatrice.

#### Gage County Population

1860	421	1910	30,325	1960	26,818
1870	3,359	1920	29,721	1970	25,719
1880	13,264	1930	30,242	1980	24,456
1890	36,344	1940	29,588	1990	22,794
1900	30,051	1950	28,052		

### Historic Overview Bibliography

Baltensberger, Bradley H. Nebraska: A Geography. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, Inc., 1985.

Blue Springs Centennial, 1857-1957.

Ellis Centennial, 1886-1986.

Gage County History Book Committee. Gage County Nebraska History. Beatrice, Nebraska: Gage County Historical Society, 1983.

Malicky, Ila L. Barneston: The first 100 Years. 1984.

Nebraska Department of Economic Development. Nebraska Statistical Handbook. 1986-1987. Lincoln: 1987.

Nebraska Legislative Council. Nebraska Blue Book. 1976-1977. Lincoln: 1977.

Nebraska Legislative Council. Nebraska Blue Book. 1990-1991. Lincoln: 1991.

Olson, James C. History of Nebraska. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

Perkey, Elton A. Perkey's Nebraska Place Names. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1982.

Renshaw, Catherine. More Than Common Land: A History of Odell, Nebraska.

Souvenir History: 75th Anniversary of Filley, Nebraska. 1958.

Wheeler, Wayne. An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic and Racial Groups. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

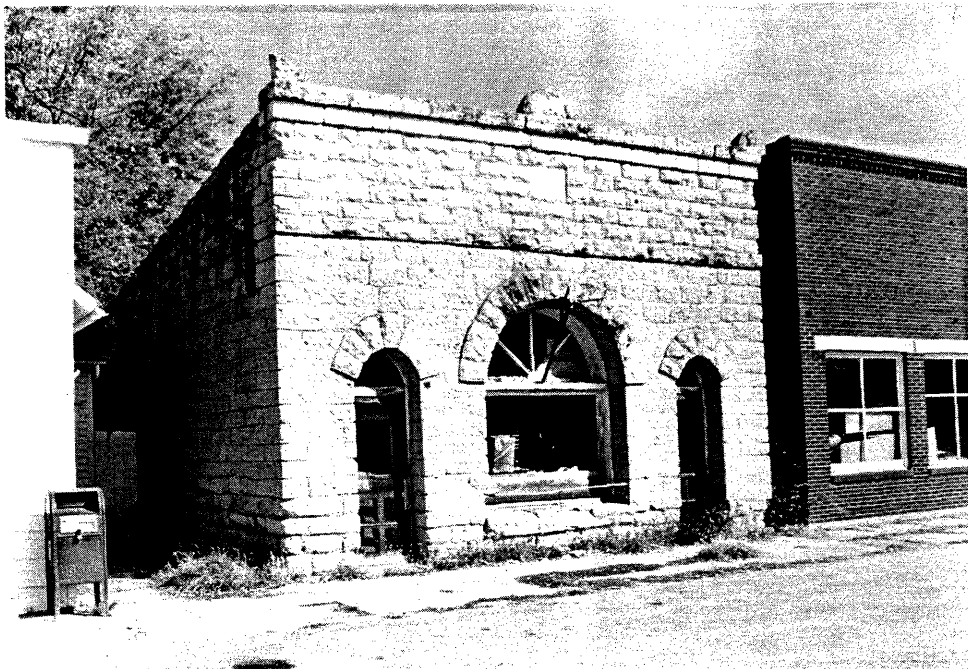
Worden, Zoa Ann. Queen City on the Blue: Beatrice, Nebraska. 1976.

Wymore Nebraska 1881-1956.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

### Introduction

The primary objective of the Gage County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Gage County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.



**Limestone former bank (Monfelt Building), Barneston (GA02-007).**

Secondly, it was the objective of the Gage County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Gage County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 500 properties in Gage County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 400,000 acres (625 square miles) in Gage County. In addition, each street of the fifteen extant Gage County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 75 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least two possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Gage County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the eleven communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the survey far exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 1,651 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 728 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 588.3 square miles (376,520 acres) and identified 297 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the Gage County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

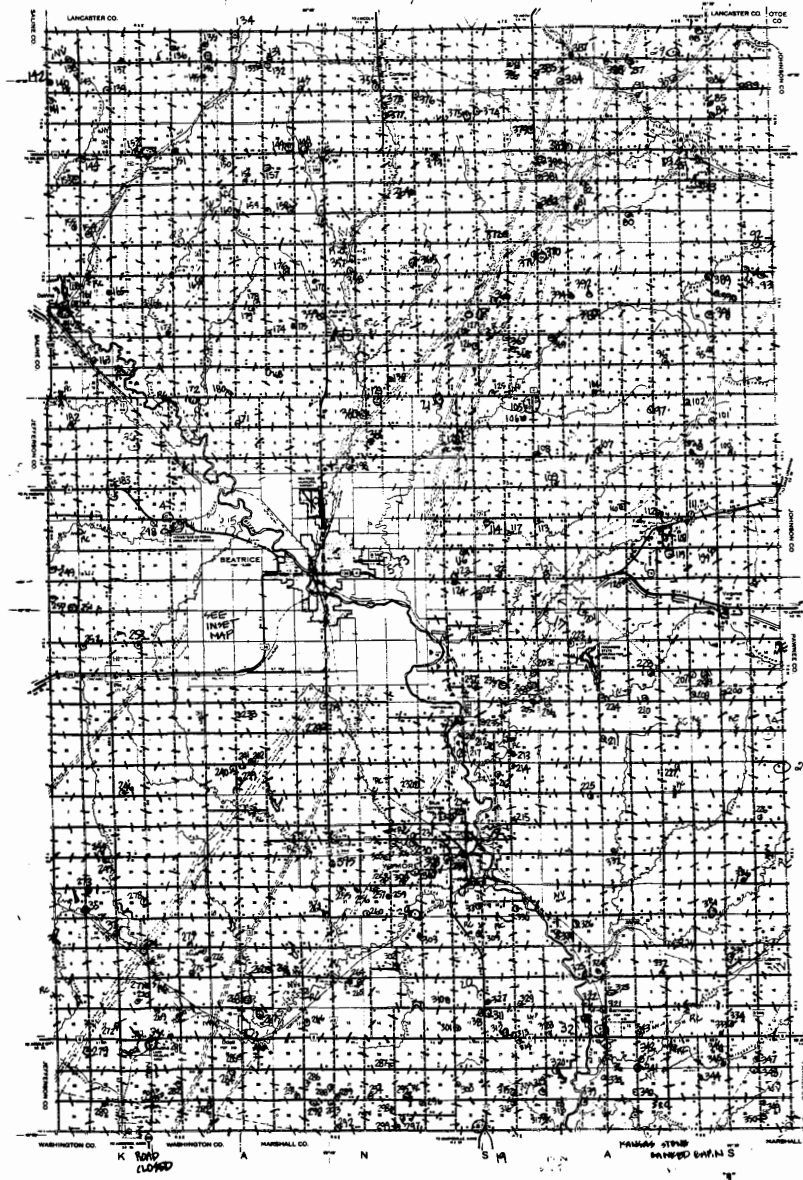


Fig. 15: Gage County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The survey of Gage County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the 1991-92 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following page. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	30
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	4
02.03.01. Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	5
<b>02.03.02. Religion: Missouri Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska</b>	1
02.03.03. Religion: Wisconsin Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska	1
02.04.01. Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska	1
<b>02.05.04. Religion: Christian Church in Nebraska</b>	2
<b>02.06.01. Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska</b>	2
02.06.07. Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	2
02.08.01. Religion: Episcopal Church in Nebraska	1
<b>03.13.01. Aesthetic Systems: Civil War Memorials</b>	1
04.02. Government: Local	3
04.03. Government: County	4
04.06. Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	1
05.02. Association: Service Associations	1
05.02.05. Association: Service Associations, Masons	1
06.01. Education: Schooling	2
<b>06.01.01. Education: Rural Education</b>	10
<b>06.01.03. Education: Middle Schools</b>	1
<b>06.01.04. Education: High Schools and Secondary Education</b>	1
06.01.05. Education: Colleges and Universities	1
07.06.02. Diversion: State Recreational Facilities	1
07.06.03.01. Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Southeast Region	2

---

07.07.	Diversion: Entertainment	1
08.01.	Southeastern General Farming	181
12.02.01.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Southeast Region	36
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	1
13.04.02.	Transportation: Burlington Railroad	1
14.04.	Communication: Telephone Communications	2
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	2
15.03.	Services: Health Care	1
15.04.	Services: Professional	1
15.05.02.	Services: Early Nebraska Banking, (1863-1889)	2
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	3
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	543

## Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Gage County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Gage County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed ; particularly those judged eligible (DOE:E) or potentially eligible (DOE:P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Gage County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings in Beatrice was performed by the NESHPO in 1976. This preliminary survey identified 271 contributing properties throughout the city including churches, schools, lodge halls, city buildings, parks, commercial buildings, gas stations, banks, office buildings, and houses. A complete resurvey of Beatrice was not included in the 1991-92 Gage County survey due to the previous fieldwork and time constraints. However, in-office evaluations of the existing survey data were conducted by the survey team to determine National Register eligibility. The inventory of eligible buildings in Beatrice has been separated from the 1991-92 surveyed properties illustrated below and may be found on page 99.

### Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The Gage County survey recorded forty-eight (48) religious properties. Of these forty-eight, nineteen (19) are included in the following preliminary inventory.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-267 Rural  
**DATE:** C1880, 1903  
**NAME:** St. Joseph's Cemetery

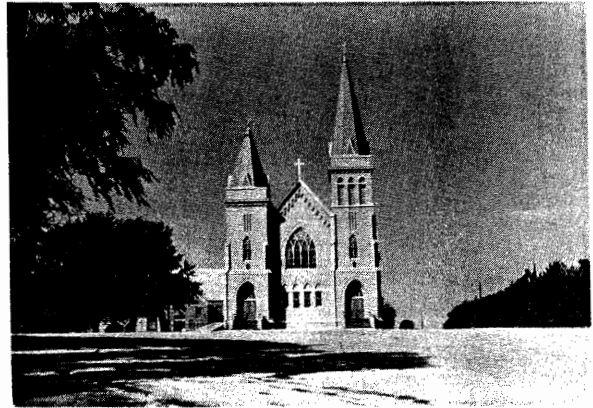
Established C1880, St. Joseph's Cemetery contains several contributing features including a wrought iron entrance gate, and bosque landscape trees. The cemetery is significant for association with Czech-American settlement in Nebraska and reflects the character of cemeteries established during the era of Settlement and Expansion in Gage County.





**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-105 Rural  
**DATE:** C1880, 1916, 1947  
**NAME:** Evangelical Zion Lutheran Church Complex

Well-preserved complex with frame school, brick church, and brick fellowship hall. Potentially significant examples of rural church facilities constructed during Gage County's Development and Growth period, (1890-1920).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-204 Rural  
**DATE:** 1860  
**NAME:** Starks Cemetery

Established in 1860, Starks Cemetery is important as one of the earliest cemeteries established in rural Gage County. This site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the Territorial Period of Nebraska history (1854-1867).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-234 Rural  
**DATE:** 1860, C1907  
**NAME:** Blue Springs Cemetery

Blue Springs Cemetery was one of the first cemeteries established in Gage County and retains several contributing historic features. These includes decorative wrought iron fence and gates, war memorials, landscape trees, and a C1907 cement-block caretakers office.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-307 Rural  
**DATE:** C1880  
**NAME:** Wymore & Calvary Cemeteries

Established C1880, the Wymore and Calvary Cemeteries contain several contributing features including a wrought-iron entrance gate, cement-block caretakers office, and landscape tree plantings. The well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of Settlement and Expansion in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA04-011 Blue Springs  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Former Church

Despite abandonment, this modest stucco building is a rare example of a simple hall-type church constructed during the beginning of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA11-009 Liberty  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** The Liberty Church

Circa 1890 frame church with corner tower entry and raised basement. Potentially significant for historic association with late nineteenth and early twentieth-century religious worship in Liberty.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-103    Rural  
**DATE:** C1875, C1915  
**NAME:** Adams Cemetery

The circa 1875 Adams Cemetery includes five contributing features but is included in the inventory primarily for the Civil War memorial. Research on Civil War memorials in Nebraska has been undertaken and cataloged into the NEHBS.



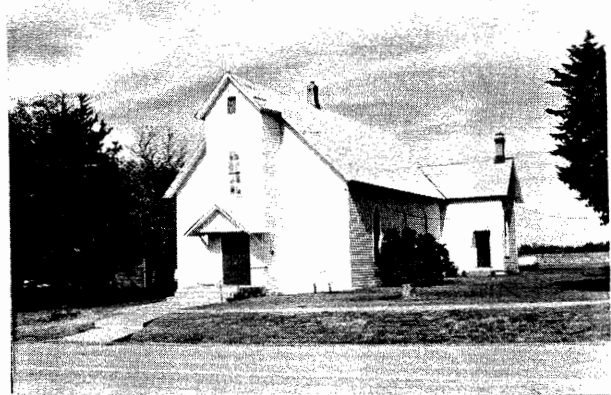
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-396    Rural  
**DATE:** 1881, 1883, 1887, 1912  
**NAME:** Czech National Cemetery

Significant example of cemetery sites established by Czech immigrants in Gage County. Includes three contributing features.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-028    Barneston  
**DATE:** 1890  
**NAME:** St. Joseph's Catholic Church

Late nineteenth-century frame church constructed during the period of development and growth in Barneston. Potentially significant for its role in Gage County religious worship and as one of only two Catholic churches included in the inventory.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-183    Rural  
**DATE:** C1880  
**NAME:** First Trinity Lutheran Church

Well-preserved brick church with central bell-tower entry and pointed Gothic windows. Significant for association with late nineteenth-century religion in rural Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-022    Barneston  
**DATE:** 1888  
**NAME:** Presbyterian Church

Frame church with corner entry-tower considered potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in Barneston and as an example of churches built at the end of the expansion period (1870-1890) by the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska.



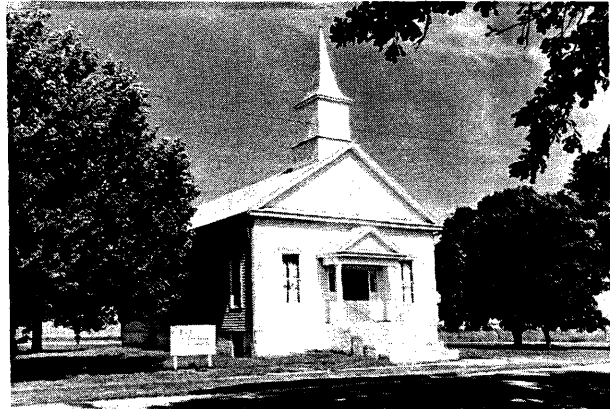
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA01-004    Adams  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Adams Presbyterian Church

Despite compromises to historic integrity, this church is potentially significant as an example of churches built during the religious revival and evangelical movement period (1890-1920) by the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska.



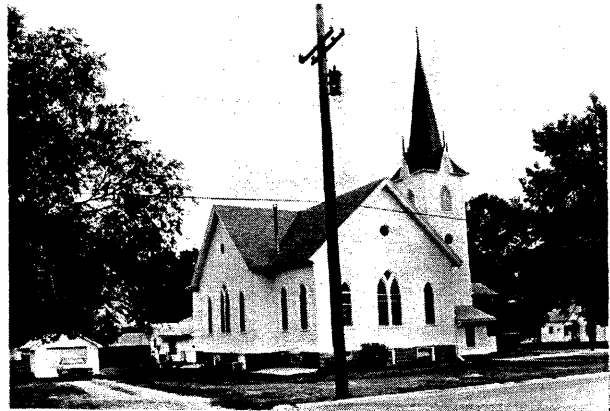
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA14-002 Virginia  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** First Christian Church

Frame church with late Greek Revival stylistic influences. Potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in Virginia and as an example of churches built during the period of Reorganization and Decline (1882-1930) by the Christian Church in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA05-017 Clatonia  
**DATE:** 1905  
**NAME:** Bisch. Methodist Kirche (Salem Methodist)

Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of churches constructed by German-American immigrants during the period of Development and Growth in Nebraska, (1890-1929).



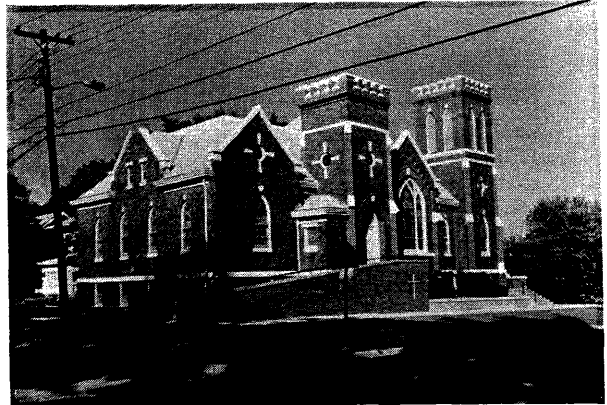
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA12-001 Odell  
**DATE:** 1883-1884  
**NAME:** Methodist Episcopal Church

Frame church considered potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in Odell and as an example of church facilities built during the period of expansion (1870-1900) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-048 Wymore  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** First Meth. Epis. Church & Parsonage

Potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in Wymore and as an example of church facilities built between (1900-1938) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.



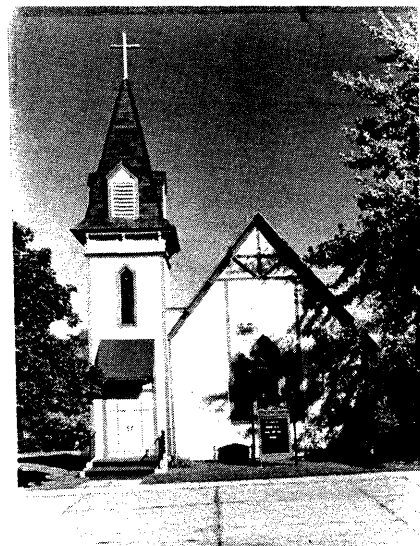
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA01-031 Adams  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Methodist Church

Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of a large scale church constructed during the Methodist Episcopal period of Urban Emphasis in Nebraska (1900-1938).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-052 Wymore  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** St. Lukes Episcopal Church

Well-preserved frame church considered potentially significant as an example of buildings constructed during the period of expansion (1870-1900) by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska.



**Historic Context: Government**

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The Gage County survey recorded eight (8) buildings related to government. Of these eight, five have been included in the preliminary inventory. In addition, the Gage County Courthouse has been listed on the National Register with other Nebraska county courthouses.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-001      Beatrice  
**DATE:** 1890  
**NAME:** Gage County Courthouse

One of 56 courthouse buildings listed in the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of Nebraska courthouses.



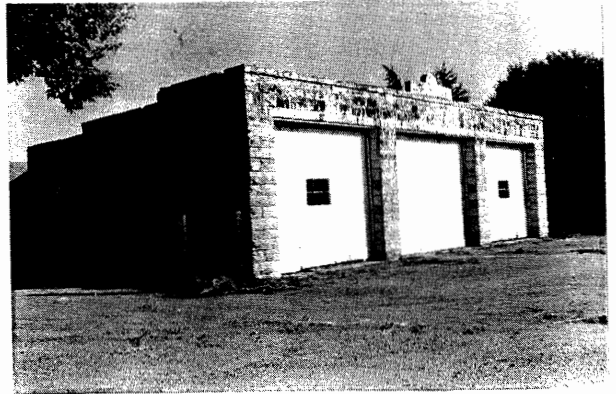
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA07-004      Ellis  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Town Hall

Small false-front building of frame construction originally used as the town hall. An excellent contributor to the historic character of Ellis and important for historic association with late nineteenth-century local government.



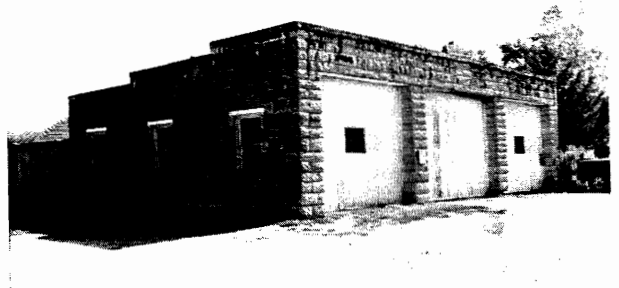
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA12-051      Odell  
**DATE:** 1938  
**NAME:** Gage County Garage

One of four stone garages surveyed in Gage County constructed for road maintenance during the the late 1930's.



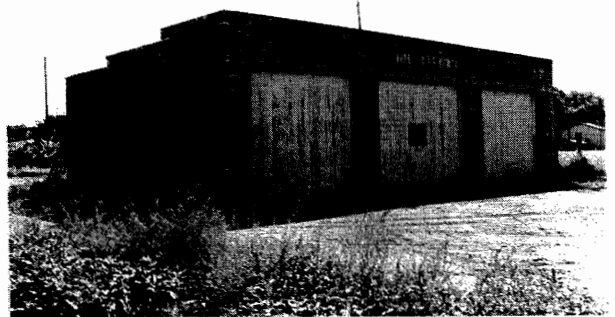
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-109      Wymore  
**DATE:** 1938  
**NAME:** Gage County Garage

One of four stone garages built in 1938-39 by Gage County for use in maintaining the county roads system.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA01-022      Adams  
**DATE:** 1938  
**NAME:** Gage County Garage

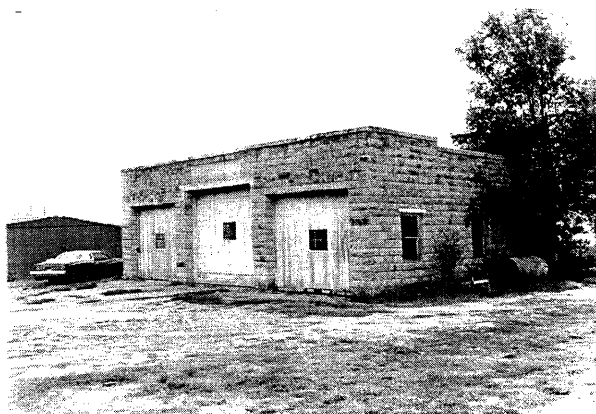
Significant as one of four surveyed garages built by Gage County during the late 1930's for the maintenance of county roads.





**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA05-002      Clatonia  
**DATE:** 1939  
**NAME:** Gage County Garage

One of four stone garages built in 1938-39 by Gage County for use in maintaining the county roads system.



**Historic Context:** Education

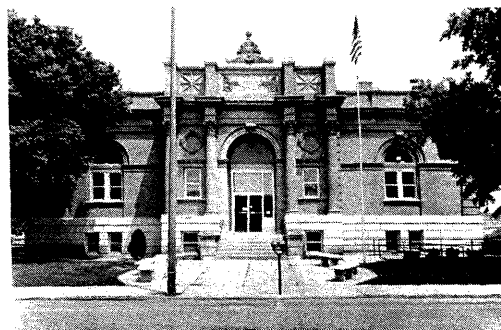
Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. In Gage County, sixteen (16) Education buildings were surveyed, including elementary, high school and former rural schools. Eleven (11) of these are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing. Two education buildings are currently listed on the National Register--Beatrice Carnegie Library (GA03-244) and Freeman School (GA00-004).

The school buildings in Gage County fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. Gage County's one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. Excellent examples of hall-type schools in Gage County include the former Otto School (GA00-365), Little John School (GA00-370), and Grandview School (GA00-383).

The second type of school is the "modern" school--a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Gage County include Odell High School (GA12-013) and the former Virginia Public School (GA14-008).

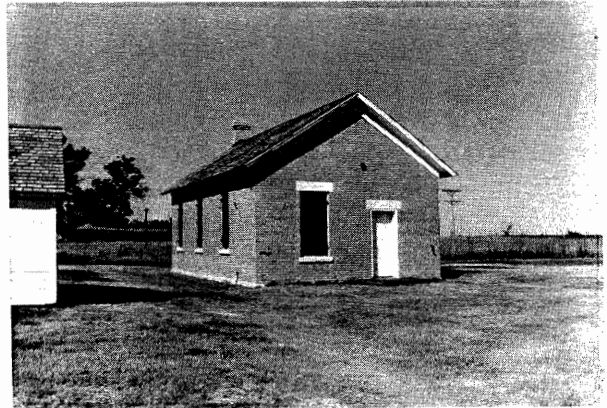
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-244      Beatrice  
**DATE:** 1902-03  
**NAME:** Beatrice Carnegie Library

Built from the design of architect George Berlinghof, the Beatrice City Library is an outstanding example of the Beaux-Arts style. Aided by a \$ 20,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation, the library was completed in 1903 and held a grand opening on January 1, 1904.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-004      Rural  
**DATE:** 1872  
**NAME:** Freeman School

Built in 1872, the Freeman School is included in the Homestead National Monument of America. The national monument comprises the first 160 acre claim entered and patented under the Homestead Act of 1862.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-033      Barneston  
**DATE:** C1875  
**NAME:** Oto Indian Mission School

The recent subject of local preservation efforts, the Mission School is significant as the only extant remnant of the former Oto Indian Reservation in Gage County (1854-1881).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-145      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Abandoned School

Despite deterioration, this building is important to the study of hall-type schools in Gage County and for association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-243      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Abandoned School

One-story frame schoolhouse with raised basement and Craftsman style details. Included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of public education buildings in rural Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-305      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Abandoned School

Despite abandonment, this one-story brick school with craftsman style details is a noteworthy example of rural schools built in Gage County during the early twentieth-century.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-365      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Former Otto School

Despite minor alterations, this frame school is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools built during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Gage County.



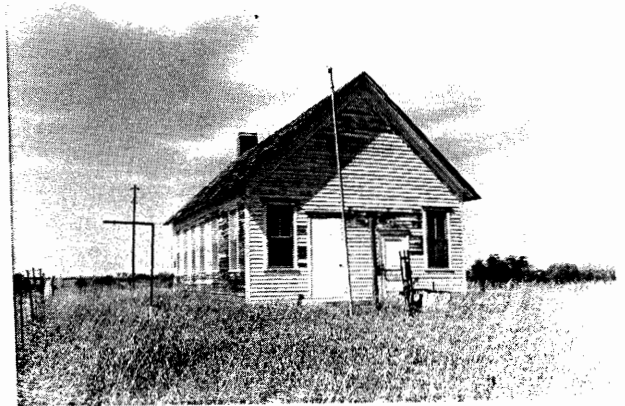
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-370      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Former Little John School

Important historic resource in the study of hall-type school buildings in southeast Nebraska and for association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-383      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Former Grandview School

Frame hall-type school potentially eligible to the National Register for its association to rural education during the development and growth of Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-157      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Abandoned School

Despite minor alterations, this frame school is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools and is also significant for association with Czech immigration in Gage County.



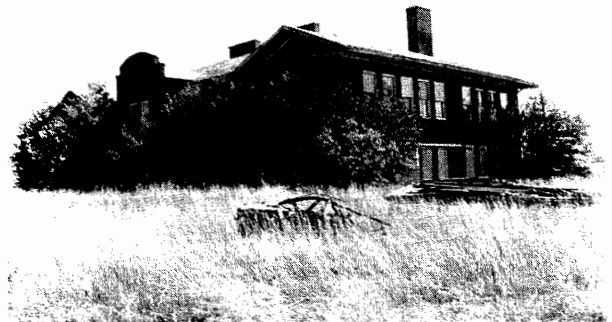
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA12-013      Odell  
**DATE:** 1925  
**NAME:** Odell High School

Two-story brick school considered important to the development of education in Odell. Excellent example of the "Modern" type school building identified in previous NEHBS projects.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA14-008      Virginia  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Abandoned School

Threatened by abandonment, the former Virginia school is important to the study of public education in Gage County during the twentieth-century.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-011      Wymore  
**DATE:** 1917-18  
**NAME:** Wymore Public Library

Designed by architect R.W. Grant of Beatrice and built by H. Beuds of Auburn, this library is an important contributor to the educational enrichment of Wymore. One of many libraries built in the United States with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



---

**Historic Context:    Diversion**

Diversion generally refers to any activity which relaxes and amuses; such as recreation, entertainment, sport and travel. A broad range of buildings fall under this context including cultural centers, movie theaters, taverns and fairgrounds.

The Gage County survey recorded four (4) Diversion properties. In addition, four other diversion properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. One of these (Beatrice Chautauqua Park Pavillion) is listed on the National Register. The Chautauqua Park Gatehouse was listed on the register before its demolition. Combined with those previously surveyed by the NESHPO, two buildings are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

Limited numbers of properties associated with Diversion are found during historic buildings surveys. This may be caused by a lack of population as well as historic changes in recreational activity. Popular forms of entertainment changed rapidly and buildings were often adapted to other uses. In addition, entertainment activities often occurred on the second floor of "Main Street" commercial buildings thereby eliminating the need for a seperate building for recreation purposes only.

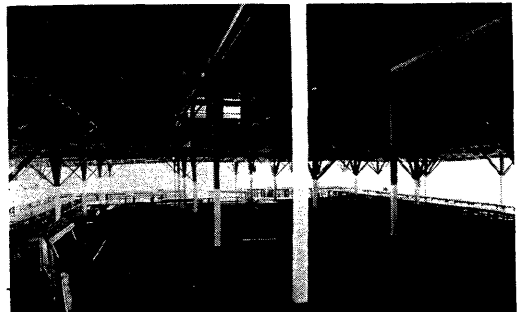
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-085      Beatrice  
**DATE:** 1889  
**NAME:** Chatauqua Park Gatehouse

Previously listed on the National Register for association with Chautauqua Park. The gatehouse was removed from the register following its demolition.



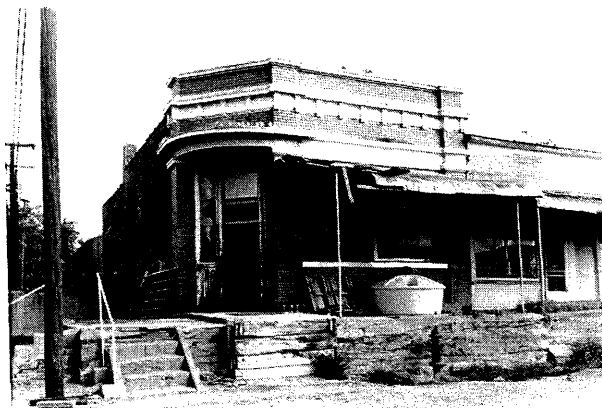
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-087      Beatrice  
**DATE:** 1889  
**NAME:** Chatauqua Park Pavillion

Listed on the National Register in 1979, the Chatauqua Park Pavillion was the site of annual summer assemblies featuring performances, lectures, art and science fairs, and oratory.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-003      Barneston  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Former Tavern

One-story brick building purportedly built as a tavern. Significant for its association with Recreation in the town of Barneston and as a locally rare property type.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA06-002      Cortland  
**DATE:** C1898  
**NAME:** MWA Hall/Opera House

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO; mixed use association building and opera house. Significant as a largely unaltered example of a rare building type and for its contribution to the study of opera houses in Nebraska.



### Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Gage County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 180 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 180 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 1,031 contributing buildings and structures such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Eleven (11) agriculture properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Combined with those previously surveyed by the NESHPO, fifty-five (55) agriculture properties were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

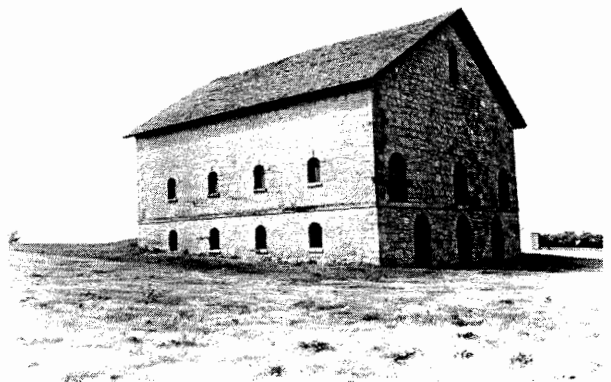
The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Gage County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: one-fourth were

Research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which  
 are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and,  
 of center-pivot irrigation.

placed on the observance of farm properties relating to the  
 Farming (H.C.: 08.01). This was identified by the NESHPO as  
 culture practised in Gage County (see Historic Contexts in

Rural

the Elijah  
 1874 and was  
 Hill Farm  
 ing is important  
 as an  
 barns--a type whose  
 topography of



Rural

NESHPO, this  
 inventory  
 style frame  
 with gable roof.





**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-140      Rural  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house important as an example of farm types founded during the era of expansion and prosperity in Southeastern General Farming (1876-1919).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-082      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Farm w/Abandoned House

Well-preserved circa 1900 farmstead with a large frame house and six contributing buildings and structures. Important in the historical study of the Southeastern General Farming region.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-090      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Large-scale farm with seven contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Expansion and Prosperity (1876-1919) in Southeastern General Farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-115      Rural  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Farm

Nine contributing buildings reflecting scale and character of farms established during the era of Recession and Technological Advancement (1920-1945) in southeast Nebraska farming.



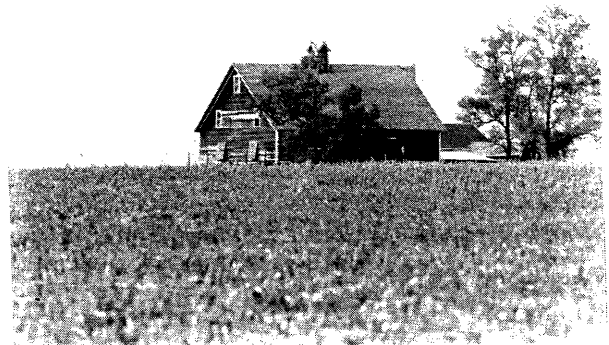
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-141      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Visually obscured by windbreak but potentially noteworthy as a late nineteenth-century farm associated with Southeastern General Farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-155      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Farm w/Non-Contributing House

Potential significance based on the presence of the large frame livestock/hay barn. Included as a future research building on otherwise non-contributing property.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-177      Rural  
**DATE:** C1880  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Homestead-era property with anglo-american double-pen type house. Significant for association with farms established during the beginning of expansion and prosperity in Southeast General Farming (1876-1919).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-178      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Large-scale farm with ten contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Expansion and Prosperity (1876-1919) in Southeastern General Farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-192      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with central drive-thru and hip roof. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



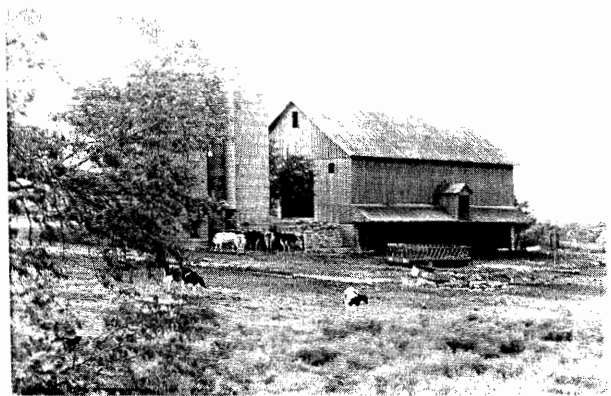
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-201      Rural  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved collection of five contributing buildings including frame house and frame barn. Significant for association with early twentieth-century farming in southeast Nebraska.



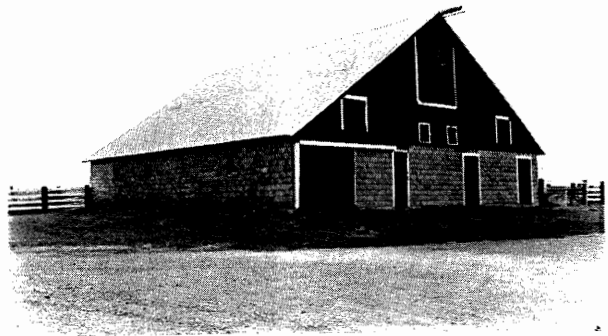
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-205      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Primarily important for the large frame banked livestock barn with gable roof that visually dominates the farmstead.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-207      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large cement block barn with frame hay mow. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



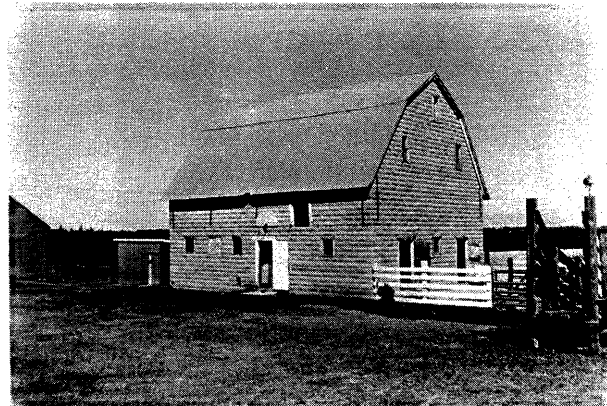
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-218      Rural  
**DATE:** C1880  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Located near the community of Holmesville, this abandoned property was determined significant primarily for the limestone and frame barn. Potentially important to the study of folk buildings constructed from local materials.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-224      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Farm

Early twentieth-century farm with six contributing buildings judged important to the study of Southeastern General Farming in Gage County. Most noteworthy among these buildings is the two-story cement block barn.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-249      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Circa 1890 frame barn included in the inventory as the only recorded example of a square-shaped barn in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-255      Rural  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Barn

Large abandoned barn with pointed-gable roof and vertical siding. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Gage County barn types.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-256      Rural  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to the period of expansion and prosperity in Gage County farming history.



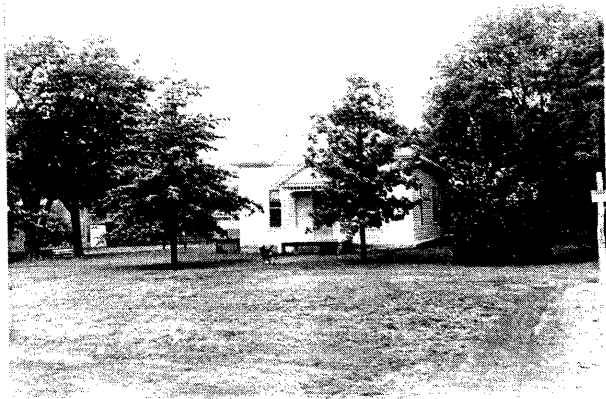
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-257      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Excellent example of early twentieth-century Southeastern General farmstead. Contains nine contributing buildings including a large frame house and barn.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-261      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved circa 1900 farmstead with a large frame house and eight contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Southeastern General Farming region.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-277      Rural  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Large frame barn with pointed-gable roof and vertical siding. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Gage County barn types.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-282      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Large-scale farm with nine contributing outbuildings including a large frame cup elevator and barn. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Expansion and Prosperity (1876-1919) in Southeastern General Farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-283      Rural  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Farm

Founded during the period of expansion and prosperity (1876-1919), this property also shows the growth of farms that occurred during the era of technological change (1920-1945) in Gage County farming.



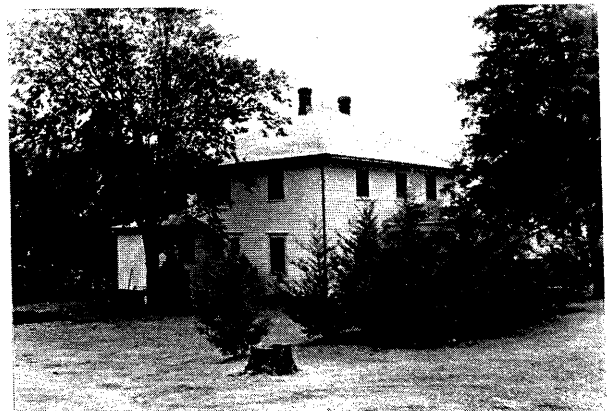
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-286      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Included in the inventory as part of a recommended thematic study on a concentration of similar two-story farmhouses surveyed in a nine square-mile area of south-central Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-289      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

One of thirteen properties in a nine square-mile area of south-central Gage County recommended for thematic study.





**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-290      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Farm

Potentially significant for association with a proposed thematic study on thirteen similar large-scale farmhouses constructed during the era of expansion and prosperity in south-central Gage County farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-291      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

One of thirteen farmhouses constructed in a small rural area of south-central Gage County that display similar features and relate to the era of prosperity in Gage County farm history.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-293      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Potentially significant for association with a proposed thematic study on thirteen similar large-scale farmhouses constructed during the era of expansion and prosperity in south-central Gage County farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-294      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Farm

Included in the inventory as part of a recommended thematic study on a concentration of similar two-story farmhouses surveyed in a nine square-mile area of south-central Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-295      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Farm

One of thirteen properties in a nine square-mile area of south-central Gage County recommended for thematic study.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-298      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

One of thirteen farmhouses constructed in a small rural area of south-central Gage County that display similar features and relate to the era of prosperity in Gage County farm history.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-304      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Farm

Included in the inventory primarily for the large frame house and barn relating to early twentieth-century general farming in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-313      Rural  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved circa 1915 farmstead with a large frame house and seven contributing buildings and structures. Important in the historical study of the Southeastern General Farming region.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-314      Rural  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Farm

Excellent example of early twentieth-century Southeastern General farmstead. Contains nine contributing buildings including a large frame barn with side wall dormer and circa 1885 Italianate style frame house.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-315      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Obscured from reconnaissance photography but potentially noteworthy as a good example of a late nineteenth-century southeastern Nebraska farmstead.

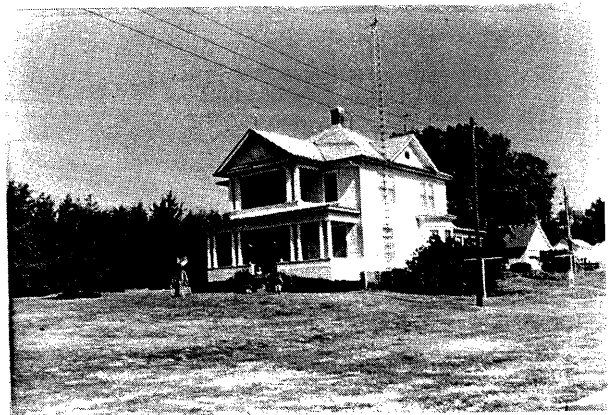
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-318      Rural  
**DATE:** C1878  
**NAME:** Farm

Included in the inventory as a significant example of vernacular house building using local native materials. Important to the multiple property study of limestone construction in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-326      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Excellent example of a large-scale farm established during the Expansion and Prosperity period (1876-1919) in Southeastern General farming. Most noteworthy among the eleven contributing buildings is the large Neo-Classical Revival frame house.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-334      Rural  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Farm

Potentially significant for association with practices important to Gage County farming history. Included among the six contributing buildings is the well-preserved frame house with attached Neo-Classical Revival porch.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-338      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Potential significance based on the presence of the massive frame banked barn--a type whose use was compatible with the topography of southeastern Nebraska.



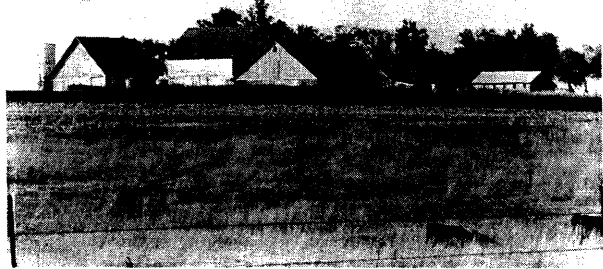
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-346      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Abandoned Barn

Large abandoned barn with clipped-gable roof and board and batten siding. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Gage County barn types.



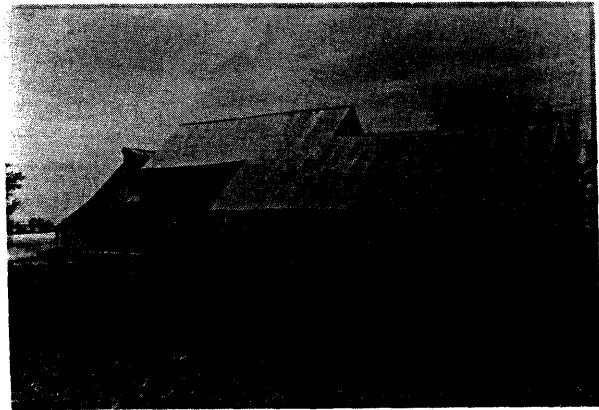
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-348      Rural  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Farm

Excellent example of early twentieth-century Southeastern General farmstead. Contains eight contributing buildings including two large frame, and frame granary.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-349      Rural  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Farm

Eight contributing buildings reflect large-scale farming practice established during the era of Expansion and Prosperity (1876-1919) in southeast Nebraska farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-351      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Sunny Slope Farm

Despite non-contributing aspects, this property is a potentially significant representative of farms built during the era of Expansion and Prosperity (1876-1919) in Gage County farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-353      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Potential significance based exclusively on the presence of the large frame barn. Included as a future research building on otherwise non-contributing property.



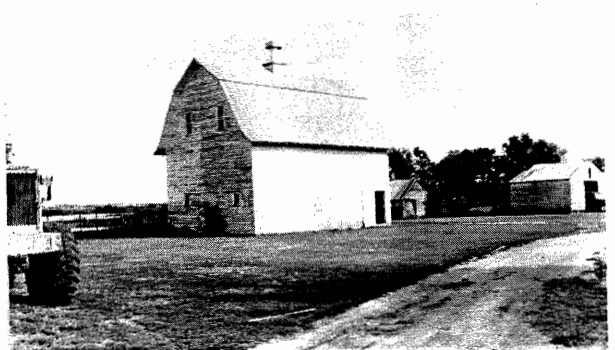
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-354      Rural  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Farm Outbuildings

Located immediately south of Evergreen Home Memorial Cemetery, this two-story frame outbuilding of unknown historic function is potentially significant in the late nineteenth-century farming history of Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-367      Rural  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Farm

Large-scale farm with thirteen contributing outbuildings and Craftsman style frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Technological Advancement (1920-1945) in Southeastern General Farming.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-368      Rural  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Farm

Early twentieth-century farm with eight contributing buildings judged important to the study of general farming in Gage County. Most noteworthy among these buildings is the large two-story frame Queen Anne style house.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-381      Rural  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Farm

Primarily significant for the two-story frame house built in the Queen Anne style. Three contributing outbuildings further enhance the significance of this property.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-389      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Farm

Well-preserved circa 1890 farmstead with a gable-front type house and seven contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Southeastern General Farming region.





**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-015      Rural  
**DATE:**  
**NAME:** Johannes Andred Farm

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO and included in the inventory for association with late nineteenth-century agricultural settlement in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-292      Rural  
**DATE:** C1905  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Despite its abandoned and deteriorated condition, this farm was included in the inventory primarily for the possible significance of the frame house.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-363      Rural  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Farm

This one-and-one-half story frame house is included in the inventory as an excellent example of a late nineteenth-century I-House.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-371      Rural  
**DATE:** C1880  
**NAME:** Farm

Homestead-era property with anglo-american double-pen type house. Significant for association with farms established in the 1880's and the proposed thematic study of late nineteenth-century double-pen house types in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-391      Rural  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Circa 1885 farmstead with nine contributing buildings. Significant for association with the proposed thematic study of anglo-american double-pen house types in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-369      Rural  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included for possible association with ethnic cultures and as an example of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Southeastern General Farming (1876-1919).

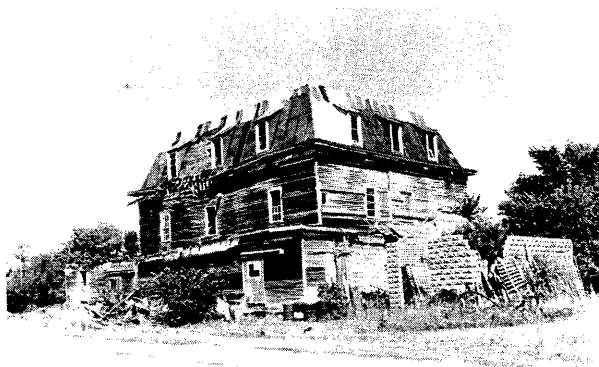


**Historic Context: Processing**

Processing refers to the preparation and packaging of consumable goods including the industries of milling, dairy manufacturing, meat packing, and bakeries. Associated buildings include grist mills, breweries, lumber yards, and creameries. The 1991-92 Gage County survey did not record any buildings related to this theme. However, the DeWitt Mill and King Iron Bridge were previously surveyed by the NESHPO and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-002      Rural  
**DATE:** 1887-88, 1911, 1919  
**NAME:** DeWitt Flour Mills & King Iron Bridge

The DeWitt Flour Mills and King Iron Bridge are located on the Big Blue River in Gage County. Listed on the National Register, the mill is a large three-story frame building constructed partially on the foundations of an earlier mill. The bridge spans the river adjacent to the mill and was built in 1887-88 by the King Iron Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

**Historic Context: Commerce**

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The Gage County survey found thirty-seven (37) Commerce properties: sixteen (16) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include grain companies, hotels, and downtown stores.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Gage County. These buildings were of two types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. False-front types were generally found in smaller towns; these one-story rectangular-shaped buildings have gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. In Gage County, false-front stores generally date from 1880 to 1900. Examples are found in Adams, (GA01-010), Clatonia (GA05-027), and Barneston (GA02-006).

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in the larger towns of the county. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block

buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Significant examples of this type are found in Wymore (GA15-144: Neumann Block, & GA15-127), Odell (GA12-014), Cortland (GA06-005), Virginia (GA14-004), and Beatrice.

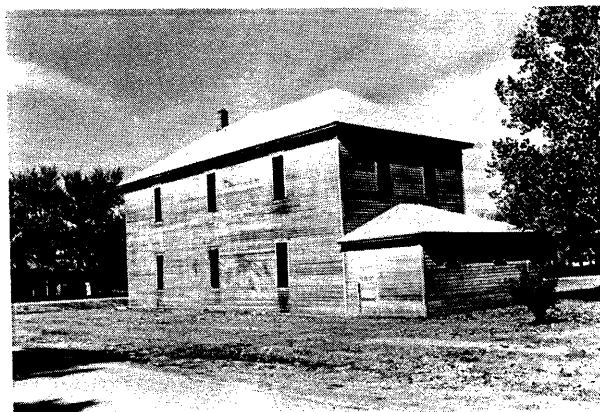
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-232      Beatrice  
**DATE:** 1924  
**NAME:** Paddock Hotel

Listed in the National Register, the present five-story hotel building was constructed after a 1919 fire destroyed the city's former Hotel Paddock. Designed in the Renaissance Revival style by architect Thomas Rogers Kimball, the hotel was considered a showplace when completed in 1924.



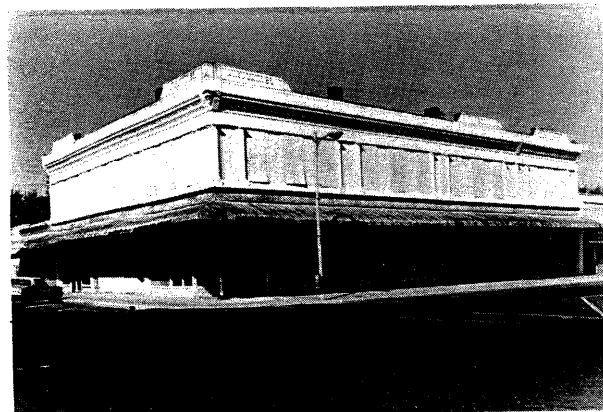
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-019      Barneston  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Boarding House/Hotel

Two-story frame hotel/boarding house remaining in largely unaltered condition. Important as a rare example of a late nineteenth-century hotel and for contributions to the statewide study of Nebraska hotels.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-144      Wymore  
**DATE:** 1901  
**NAME:** J. Neumann Co. Building

Impressive two-story building with decorative pressed-metal cornice, cast iron columns, and original transom windows. The Neumann building is significant as an excellent example of an early twentieth-century commercial "block" building and as a centerpiece for commercial activities in Wymore.



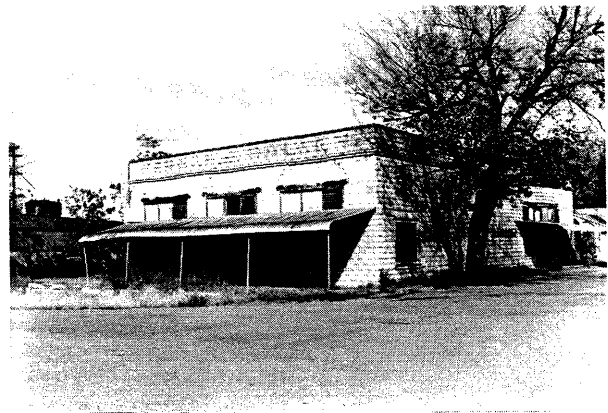
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA01-010      Adams  
**DATE:** C1880  
**NAME:** Spellman General Store

Two-story false front commercial building with proprietor's living quarters located in the back of the first floor. Significant as a well-preserved example of a rare building type and for its contributions to commerce in Adams between 1880 and 1929.



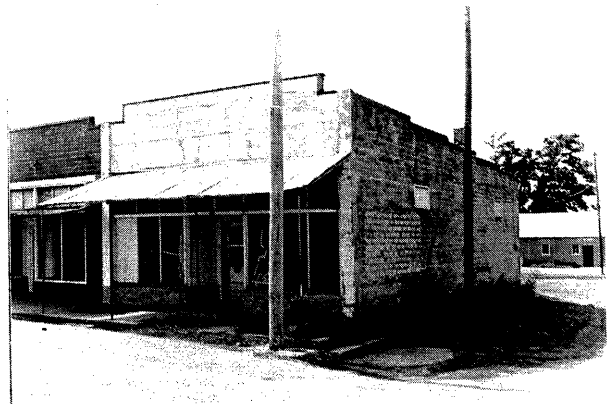
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-005      Barneston  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

One-story cement block mixed-use building with retail space in the front and creamery in the rear. Despite alteration to transom windows, this building is significant for its contribution to the historic character of the Barneston business district and as an example of early twentieth-century cement block construction in commercial buildings.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA14-005      Virginia  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

One-story brick commercial building with pressed-tin siding and original storefront. Significant as an important resource in the study of early twentieth-century Gage County commercial development.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA12-016      Odell  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

One-story brick building considered significant as a largely unaltered example of small commercial buildings built in Southeast Nebraska towns during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) often following fires that destroyed initial frame buildings.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-125      Wymore  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

Despite alteration to the first floor storefront, this building is a significant example of commercial structures built during the prosperous economic times of the early twentieth-century and serves as a visual anchor in Wymore's central business district.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-143      Wymore  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Commercial Building

Two-story brick "main street" commercial building retaining a high degree of historic integrity. Important for its contributions to the study of commercial building types and the development of Wymore's central business district.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA09-003      Holmesville  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Former General Store/Post Office

Despite its deteriorated condition, this combination general store/post office played an important role in the economic activities of Holmesville--one of Gage County's earliest settlements.



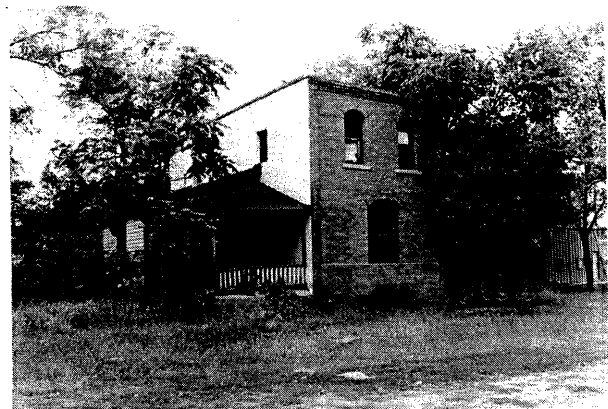
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA06-005      Cortland  
**DATE:** C1910  
**NAME:** Commercial Building/Association Hall

Two-story brick commercial building significant for its contribution to the historic character of Cortland's business district and for its association with retail commerce established in the early twentieth-century.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA04-038      Blue Springs  
**DATE:** C1875  
**NAME:** Commercial Building/Factory

Two-story brick building with one-story frame side wing. While the historic function of this building is unknown, it exhibits qualities potentially significant to the study of commerce and manufacturing in Gage County.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-008      Barneston  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Commercial Garage

Large brick building purportedly built as an automobile dealership/service garage. Significant in the study of commercial activities related to early twentieth-century transportation in Gage County and as an unaltered example of a rare building type.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA05-004      Clatonia  
**DATE:** C1925  
**NAME:** Service Station

Irregular-shaped brick service station with porte-cochere. Included as an example of the full service gas station type associated with automobile related commerce. Located in Clatonia on State Highway # 41.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA05-029      Clatonia  
**DATE:** C1920  
**NAME:** Tegtmeier Commercial Garage

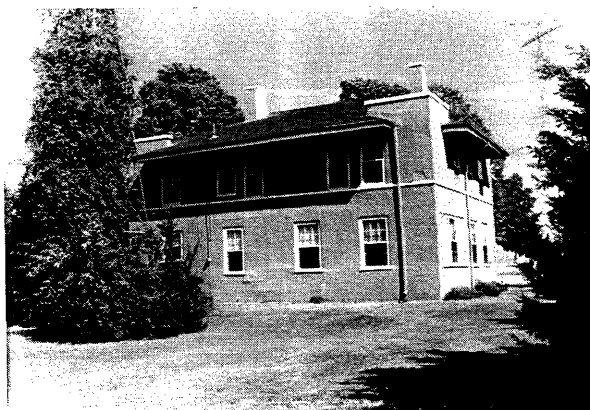
One-story brick service garage important to the study of transportation related buildings constructed in Gage County during the twentieth-century.





**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA14-007      Virginia  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** The Viginia Inn

Unique two-story stucco hotel located on Virginia's "Main Street". Significant for the Prairie style design aesthetic and for contributions to the statewide study of Nebraska hotels.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA06-019      Cortland  
**DATE:** C1890  
**NAME:** Farmer's Grain Company Elevator

Circa 1890 Farmer's Grain Company Elevator located adjacent to the Union Pacific railroad. Important for its association with Cooperative buildings constructed during the late nineteenth-century.



### Historic Context: Transportation

Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying material and people from one place to another. This theme includes travel by air, land, water, railroads, and highways, Historic resources associated with this theme include wagon trail ruts, railroad depots, gas stations, motels, and road signs.

The 1991-92 Gage County survey added one property (Wymore C.B. & Q. Machine Shop, GA15-135) to the large database of previously surveyed transportation buildings and structures. Forty-six buildings and structures were previously recorded by the NESHPO including forty-one bridges surveyed in a statewide review of historic bridges. Five of these bridges were listed on the National Register in 1992.. In addition, the Burlington Station in Beatrice is also listed on the National Register.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-247      Beatrice  
**DATE:** 1906  
**NAME:** Burlington Station

Listed on the National Register in 1975, the Burlington Passenger Station was built in 1906 for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad in the Neo-Classical Revival style. On October 1, 1908, presidential candidate William Howard Taft stopped at the station to speak to an estimated crowd of 12,000.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-043      Rural  
**DATE:** 1898  
**NAME:** Mission Creek Bridge

One of 71 bridges recently listed on the National Register as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-044      Rural  
**DATE:** 1898  
**NAME:** Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-045      Rural  
**DATE:** 1903  
**NAME:** Big Indian Creek Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-046      Rural  
**DATE:** 1898  
**NAME:** Bloody Run Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



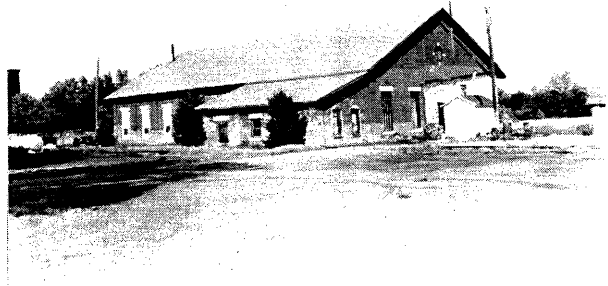
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA00-047      Rural  
**DATE:** 1870  
**NAME:** Hoyt Street Bridge

One of 71 bridges listed on the National Register in 1992 as part of a statewide nomination of Nebraska historic bridges.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-135      Wymore  
**DATE:** C1895  
**NAME:** C.B. & Q. Machine Shop

Large brick building constructed by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad for use as a machine shop. Significant for its association with early twentieth-century rail transportation in southeast Nebraska.



**Historic Context:**    Communications

Communication is defined as the transfer of information from location to location or from individual to individual, such as by telegraph, telephone, television, mail, newspapers, and radios. Buildings which fit this context include post offices, telephone offices and exchanges, newspaper printers, and radio/television stations.

The Gage County survey found two (2) properties associated with Communication: the former Odell and Wymore Telephone and Telegraph Exchange buildings (GA12-018, GA15-122). Both buildings were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the Inventory.

**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA12-018      Odell  
**DATE:** 1913  
**NAME:** Former Odell Telephone Company

Two-story brick telephone building considered potentially significant for early twentieth-century communications in Odell and for Neo-Classical Revival style influences.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-122      Wymore  
**DATE:** C1929  
**NAME:** Former Telephone Exchange

One-story stucco and brick building formerly used as the Wymore telephone exchange. Significant for providing expanded telephone communication to the citizens of Gage County.



#### Historic Context:    Services

The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The 1991-92 Gage County survey found nine (9) Service properties. These nine buildings are added to nine other Service properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Among the eighteen total buildings, ten (10) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. The buildings include banks, old water towers and professional offices.

Particularly important among the eighteen Service buildings are the nine surveyed banks. Often located on prominent corner lots, banks were usually key buildings in business districts. Small town banks are usually one-story with brick, stone or terra-cotta details. Examples in Gage County include: the former Clatonia State Bank (GA05-028), State Bank of Liberty (GA11-010), the former First Commercial Bank of Odell (GA12-005), the former Blue Springs (GA04-003), and the former Holmesville Bank (GA09-005).

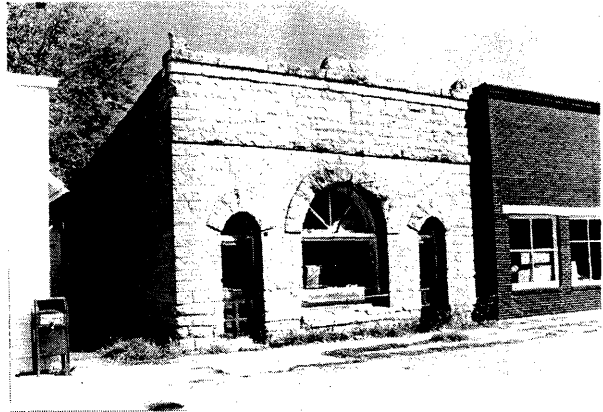
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA12-004      Odell  
**DATE:** 1929, 1939  
**NAME:** Clarence Rice Hospital

Two-story brick hospital constructed under the leadership of Dr. Clarence Rice in 1929. The hospital consisted of 11 patient beds, surgery room, exam room, office, waiting room, and nursery. Extensively altered in 1988, the building remains significant for association with twentieth-century medical services.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA02-007      Barneston  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Former Bank (Monfelt Building)

Exceptional one-story bank with semi-circular window and door openings. Significant to the study of banks built during the period of Early Nebraska Banking: Toward Growth and Regulation (1863-1889).



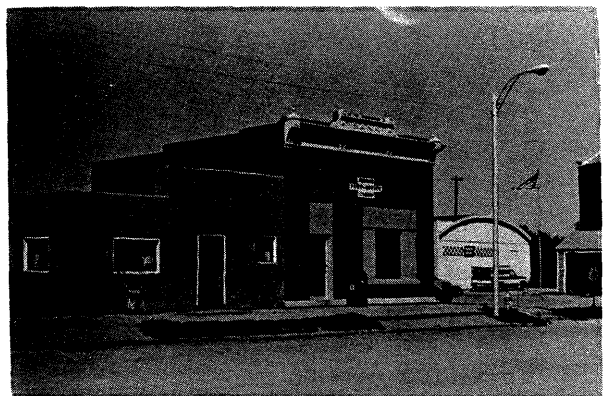
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA04-003      Blue Springs  
**DATE:** 1882  
**NAME:** Blue Springs Bank

Built during the Early Nebraska Banking period (1863-1889), this exceptional two-story brick building exemplifies the characteristics of this type through its corner location, and formalistic design.



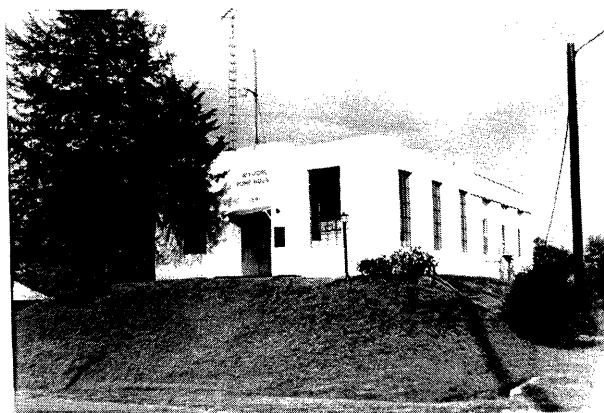
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA01-003      Adams  
**DATE:** 1889  
**NAME:** Farmer's State Bank

Recently listed in the National Register as part of the tax incentive program, the Farmer's State Bank in Adams is significant for its association with the Age of Main Street Banking in Nebraska (1889-1920).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA04-046      Blue Springs  
**DATE:** 1941  
**NAME:** Pump House

Reinforced concrete pump house designed in the Art Moderne style. Important to the study of public utility buildings in Gage County and as a good example of a rare property type.



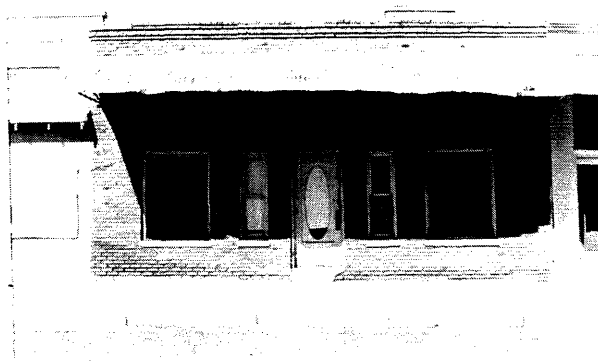
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA04-006      Blue Springs  
**DATE:** 1923  
**NAME:** Black Brothers Power Plant #2

Previously surveyed as part of a research study on power plants located on the Big Blue River in Gage County. Significant for its association with power generation during the early twentieth-century and as a rare property type.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-124      Wymore  
**DATE:** C1900  
**NAME:** Professional Building

One-story brick building significant as a largely unaltered example of small-scale professional structures built in Nebraska towns during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) and often after destruction of previous frame buildings.



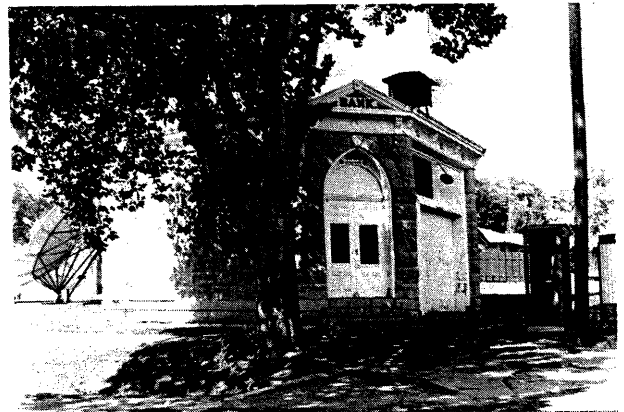
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA09-005      Holmesville  
**DATE:** C1885  
**NAME:** Former Bank

Despite minor window alteration (not pictured), this former bank is significant for its role in the economic development of Holmesville during the period of Main Street banking in Nebraska (1889-1920).



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA12-005      Odell  
**DATE:** 1885  
**NAME:** 1st Commercial Bank of Odell

Due to later alterations, this former bank is not eligible for National Register listing but is included in the inventory for its contribution to the historic built environment of Odell.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA05-028      Clatonia  
**DATE:** C1915  
**NAME:** Clatonia State Bank

One-story brick bank potentially significant for contributions to early twentieth-century financial services in Clatonia and as an example of Neo-Classical Revival style architecture.





**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA11-010      Liberty  
**DATE:** 1919  
**NAME:** State Bank of Liberty

Well-preserved one-story brick bank with Neo-Classical Revival design elements. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century economic development of Liberty.



**Historic Context:    Settlement**

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Gage County survey was no exception: 543 houses were recorded, or 33% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

**1. High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p.      Appendix .

**2. Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.

**3. Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.

**4. Contributes to district.** Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The eligible houses exhibit an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction.

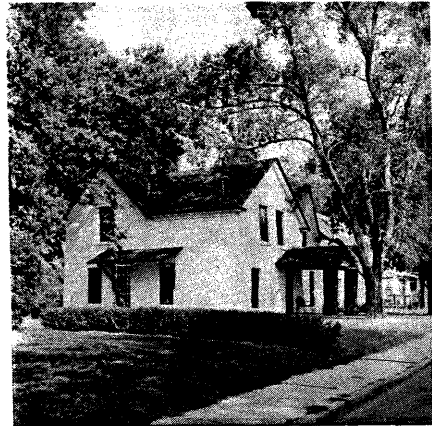
**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-166      Beatrice  
**DATE:** 1904-  
**NAME:** Samuel D. Kilpatrick House

Listed on the National Register, the "Kilpatrick Mansion" is a two-and-one-half story brick dwelling constructed in 1904-05 in the Renaissance Revival style. Kilpatrick was one of four brothers who established a railroad construction business that assisted in the building of the Union Pacific and Burlington rail lines in Nebraska.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA03-248      Beatrice  
**DATE:** C1875  
**NAME:** Algernon Paddock House

Listed in the National Register, the Algernon Paddock House was constructed in 1870 from native limestone materials. Paddock was active in Nebraska politics serving as the secretary of the Nebraska Territory and twice as a United States Senator.



**NEHBS NUMBER:** GA15-003      Wymore  
**DATE:** 1900  
**NAME:** Lake Bridenthal House

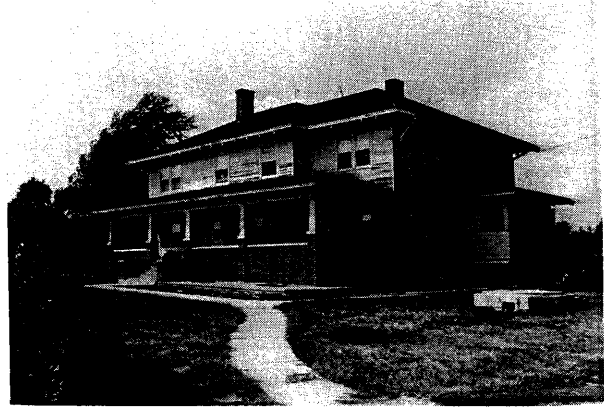
The Lake Bridenthal House is a distinctive example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture. Built in 1900 and listed on the National Register in 1983, the house served as the home for Lake Bridenthal--prominent local banker and owner of lumber and coal dealerships.





GA00-086  
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1890



GA00-121  
Farmhouse: Craftsman Style

Rural  
C1915



GA00-150  
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1890



GA00-171  
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1900



GA00-174  
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1900



GA00-179  
Abandoned House: Free Classic Queen Anne

Rural  
C1910



**GA00-182**  
**Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular**

**Rural**  
**C1895**



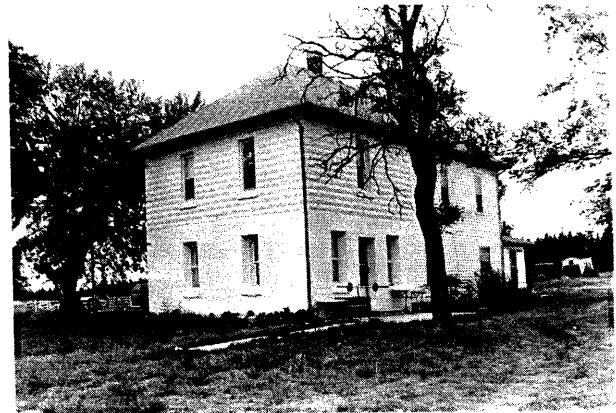
**GA00-193**  
**Farmhouse: Queen Anne Style**

**Rural**  
**C1910**



**GA00-202**  
**Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular**

**Rural**  
**C1890**



**GA00-210**  
**Farmhouse: Vernacular**

**Rural**  
**C1880**



**GA00-217**  
**Hollingsworth House: Vernacular**

**Rural**  
**C1870**



**GA00-225**  
**Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular**

**Rural**  
**C1880**



GA00-239  
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1900



GA00-258  
Farmhouse: Italianate Style

Rural  
C1890



GA00-271  
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1895



GA00-297  
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1905



GA00-299  
Abandoned Farmhouse: Free Classic Queen Anne

Rural  
C1905



GA00-302  
C.D. Baker Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
1879



GA00-309  
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1900



GA00-310  
Farmhouse: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Rural  
C1905



GA00-321  
Farmhouse: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Rural  
C1910



GA00-341  
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural  
C1885



GA00-359  
Abandoned Farmhouse: Queen Anne Style

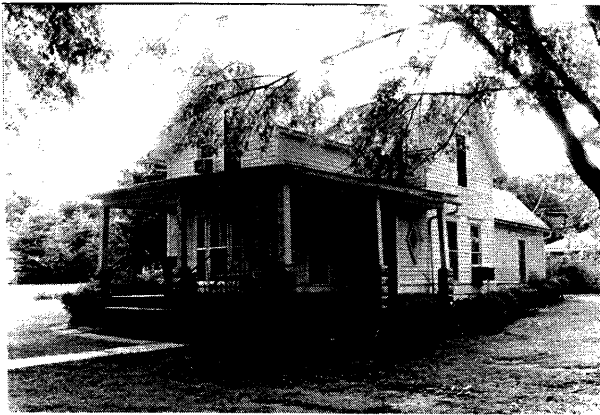
Rural  
C1895



GA01-007  
House: Queen Anne Style

Adams  
C1900





GA01-009  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style  
Adams  
C1910



GA01-015  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style  
Adams  
C1900



GA01-018  
House: Vernacular  
Adams  
C1910



GA01-021  
House: Vernacular  
Adams  
C1880



GA01-024  
House: Craftsman Style  
Adams  
C1920



GA01-026  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style  
Adams  
C1905



GA01-036  
House: Queen Anne Style

Adams  
C1900



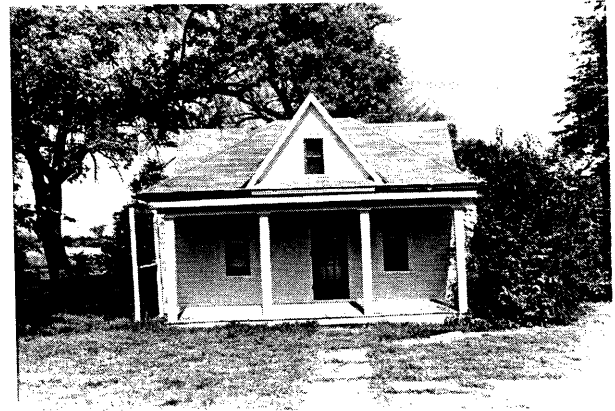
GA01-041  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Adams  
C1900



GA02-010  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Barneston  
C1905



GA02-031  
House: Vernacular

Barneston  
C1890



GA00-032  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Barneston  
C1900



GA04-004  
Rev. Johnson Log House: Vernacular

Blue Springs  
1866





GA04-013 Blue Springs  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style C1900



GA04-016 Blue Springs  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style C1885



GA04-018 Blue Springs  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style C1890



GA04-020 Blue Springs  
House: Craftsman Style C1915



GA04-033 Blue Springs  
House: Craftsman Style C1910

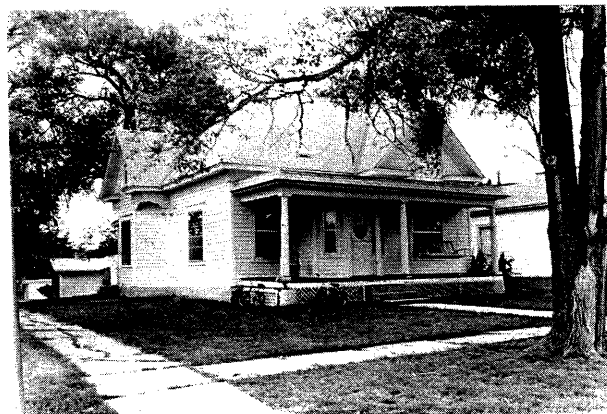


GA04-039 Blue Springs  
Limestone House: Vernacular C1880



GA04-048  
House: Vernacular

Blue Springs  
C1880



GA05-009  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Clatonia  
C1905



GA05-010  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Clatonia  
C1905



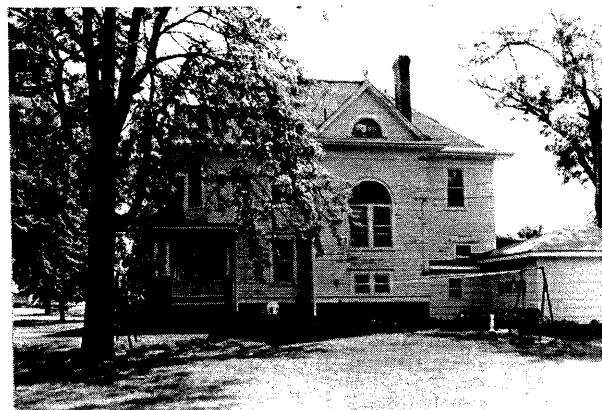
GA05-012  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Clatonia  
C1905



GA05-013  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Clatonia  
C1905



GA06-009  
House: Free Classic Queen Anne Style

Cortland  
C1905



GA06-013  
House: Queen Anne Style

Cortland  
C1890



GA08-007  
House: Vernacular

Filley  
C1890



GA11-007  
House: Vernacular

Liberty  
C1900



GA11-012  
House: Vernacular

Liberty  
C1890



GA12-019  
House: Vernacular

Odell  
C1895



GA12-033  
House: Craftsman Style

Odell  
C1920



GA14-014  
House: Vernacular

Virginia  
c1890



GA15-005  
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
c1900



GA15-017  
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
c1905



GA15-018  
House: French Second Empire Style

Wymore  
c1890



GA15-021  
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
c1900



GA15-031  
House: Craftsman Style

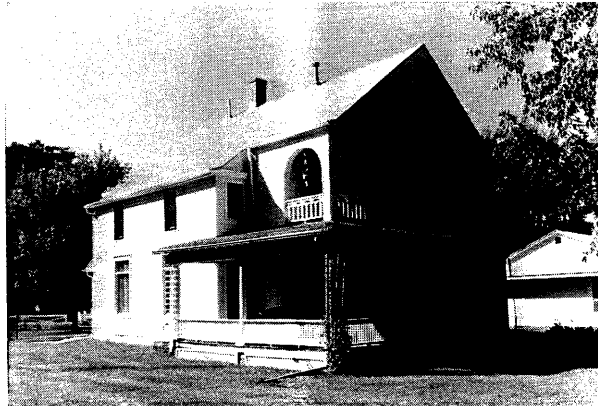
Wymore  
c1920



GA15-033

House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

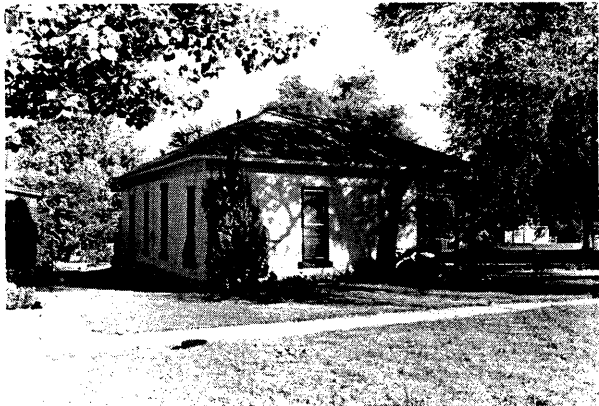
Wymore  
C1910



GA15-034

House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
C1910



GA15-054

House: Vernacular

Wymore  
C1885



GA15-059

House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
C1905



GA15-068

House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
C1905



GA15-075

House: Craftsman Style

Wymore  
C1910





GA15-078  
House: Craftsman Style

Wymore  
C1915



GA15-098  
House: Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
C1905



GA15-101  
House: Free-Classic Queen Anne Style

Wymore  
C1900



GA15-105  
House: Craftsman

Wymore  
C1915



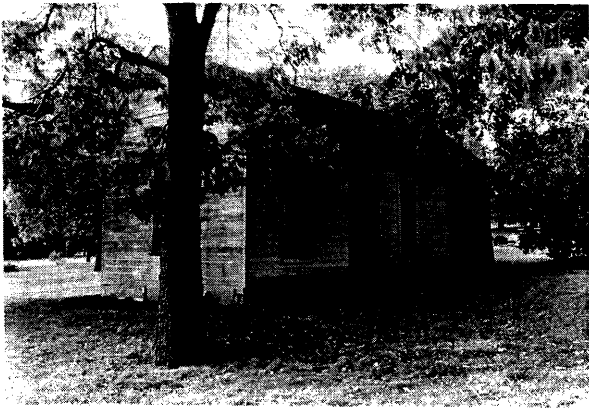
GA15-112  
House: Vernacular

Wymore  
C1895



GA15-131  
House: Vernacular

Wymore  
C1895



GA15-138

House: Vernacular

Wymore  
c1880



GA15-153

House: Craftsman Style

Wymore  
c1920

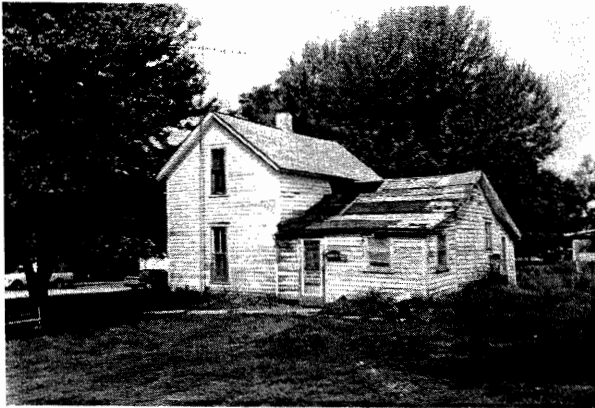
### Gage County House Type Summary

During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not great examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system, the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Many historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most resort to descriptions of the overall shape (form or mass) of the house. The descriptions usually focus on the size, shape, and roof types.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Gage County begins on the following page.





GA08-007

Filley



GA04-039

Blue Springs



GA00-389

Rural



GA00-187

Rural

### Family #1

This family is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. These types, with variations, made up over one-fifth, 22% of all Gage County house types.



GA00-015

Rural



GA00-225

Rural



GA00-202

Rural



GA11-012

Liberty

### Family #2

This family, composed of sixteen various types; represents 20.6% of all Gage County house types. This type is virtually identical to Family #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street.



GA01-018

Adams



GA00-290

Rural



GA00-298

Rural



GA05-012

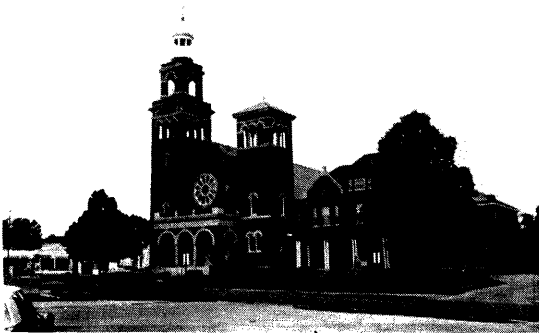
Clatonia

### Family #3

Commonly found in one or two-story heights, this house type is represented by a square-shaped plan and hip roof. This type was composed of 18 various subtypes and accounted for 18.3% of all recorded houses in Gage County.

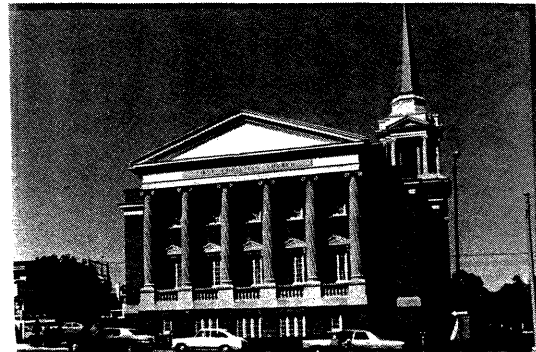
## BEATRICE PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

A reconnaissance-level survey of historic buildings in Beatrice was performed by the NESHPO in 1976. This preliminary survey identified 271 contributing properties throughout the city including churches, schools, lodge halls, city buildings, parks, commercial buildings, gas stations, banks, office buildings, and houses. A complete resurvey of Beatrice was not included in the 1991-92 Gage County survey due to the previous fieldwork and time constraints. However, in-office evaluations of the existing survey data were conducted by the survey team to determine National Register eligibility. Following this, NESHPO staff conducted field evaluations of the potentially eligible buildings to note changes, if any, since the original survey. The following preliminary inventory of buildings is the result of these efforts. This inventory is organized according to the historic contexts defined by the NESHPO. Buildings listed on the National Register in Beatrice are not included in this inventory, but may be found in the 1991-92 inventory beginning on page 32. In addition to the buildings illustrated below, a discussion of two potential historic districts in Beatrice is included in the Recommendations for Future Work (see p. 115).



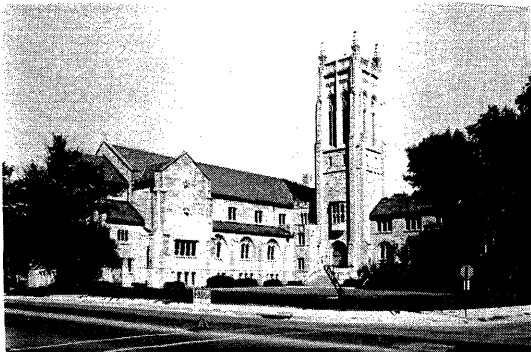
**GA03-153**  
**St. Joseph's Church & Parsonage**

**Beatrice**



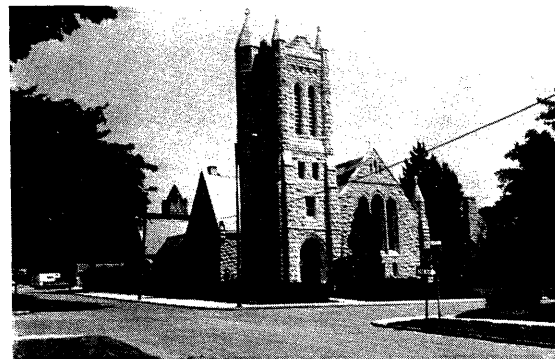
**GA03-245**  
**First Christian Church**

**Beatrice**



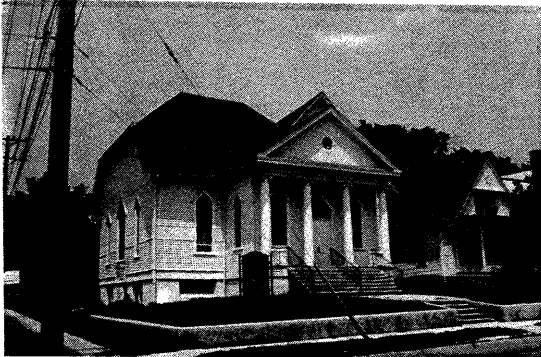
**GA03-246**  
**United Methodist Church**

**Beatrice**



**GA03-211**  
**Christ Church Episcopal**

**Beatrice**



GA03-112  
First Church Christ Scientist

Beatrice



GA03-117  
Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church

Beatrice



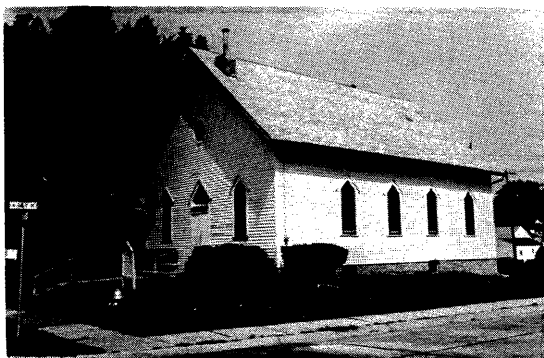
GA03-119  
Trinity Lutheran Church

Beatrice



GA03-274  
St. John's Lutheran Church

Beatrice  
1950



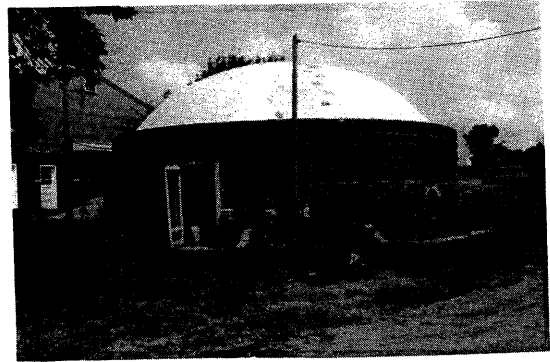
GA03-159  
Church of the Brethren

Beatrice



GA03-272  
City Auditorium

Beatrice  
c1938



GA00-022  
Beatrice State Home

Beatrice

GA03-002  
Beatrice Brick Kiln

Beatrice



GA03-228  
409 Building - Cigar Factory

Beatrice  
C1890



GA03-076  
Dempster Manufacturing

Beatrice



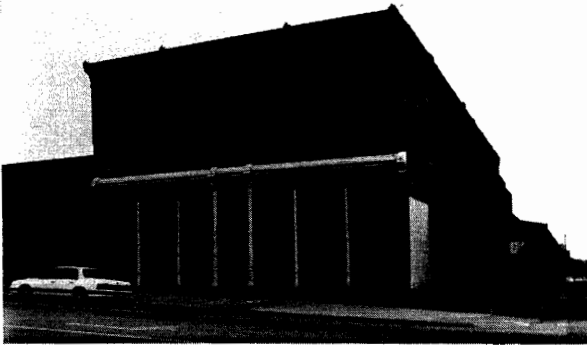
GA03-240  
Commercial Building

Beatrice  
C1902



GA03-271  
Limestone Commercial Building

Beatrice  
C1880



GA03-273  
Brick Commercial Building

Beatrice  
c1880



GA03-072  
Aller & Pease Building

Beatrice  
c1900



GA03-075  
Commercial Building

Beatrice  
c1885



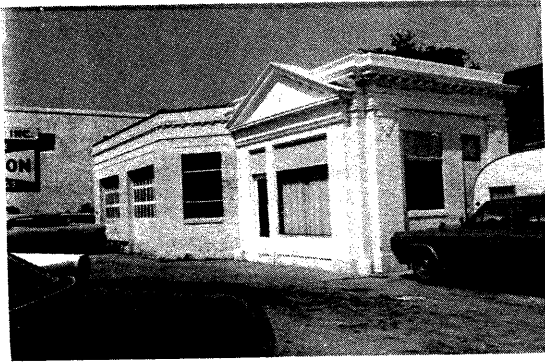
GA03-229  
Randall & Sons Building

Beatrice  
1891



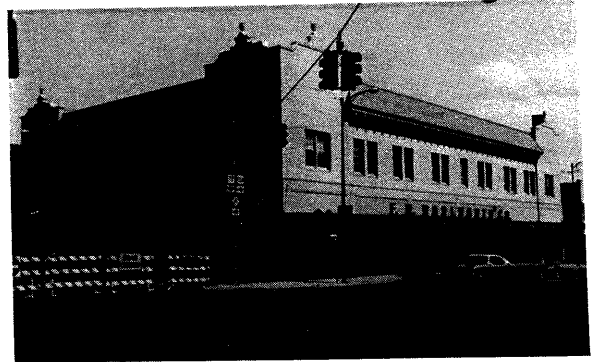
GA03-230  
Randall & Sons Building

Beatrice  
1891



GA03-231  
Gas Station

Beatrice  
c1927



GA03-233  
Commercial Building

Beatrice



GA03-234  
Commercial Building

Beatrice  
c1885



GA03-235  
Commercial Building

Beatrice  
c1890



GA03-236  
Commercial Building

Beatrice  
c1900



GA03-237  
Commercial Building

Beatrice  
c1888





GA03-238  
Commercial Building

Beatrice  
1887



GA03-009  
House

Beatrice



GA03-017  
House

Beatrice



GA03-023  
House

Beatrice



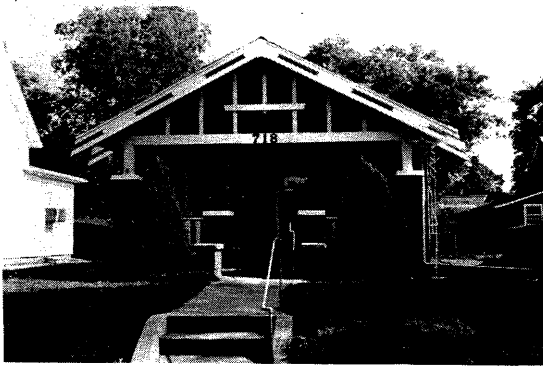
GA03-025  
House

Beatrice



GA03-028  
House

Beatrice



GA03-036  
House

Beatrice



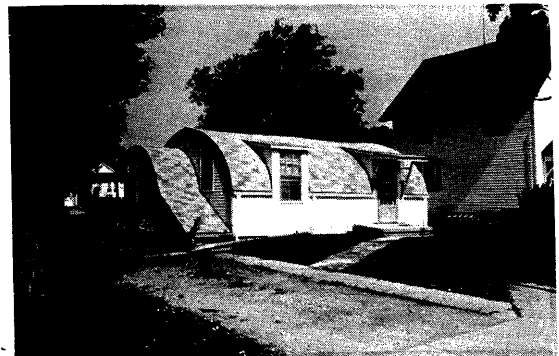
GA03-042  
House

Beatrice



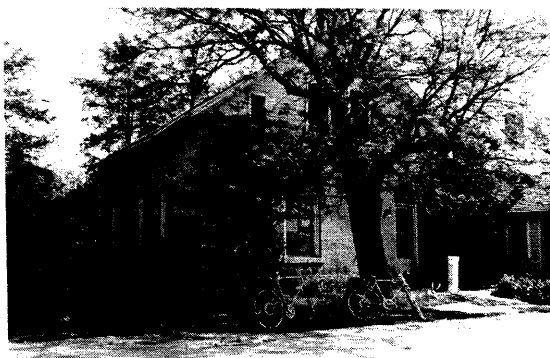
GA03-043  
House

Beatrice



GA03-049  
House

Beatrice



GA03-054  
House

Beatrice



GA03-061  
House

Beatrice

Beatrice Inventory

---



GA03-082  
House

Beatrice



GA03-108  
House

Beatrice



GA03-109  
House

Beatrice



GA03-110  
House

Beatrice



GA03-111  
House

Beatrice



GA03-127  
House

Beatrice



GA03-128  
House

Beatrice



GA03-136  
House

Beatrice



GA03-138  
House

Beatrice



GA03-141  
House

Beatrice



GA03-146  
House

Beatrice

Beatrice Inventory

---



GA03-149  
House

Beatrice



GA03-151  
House

Beatrice



GA03-152  
House

Beatrice



GA03-160  
House

Beatrice



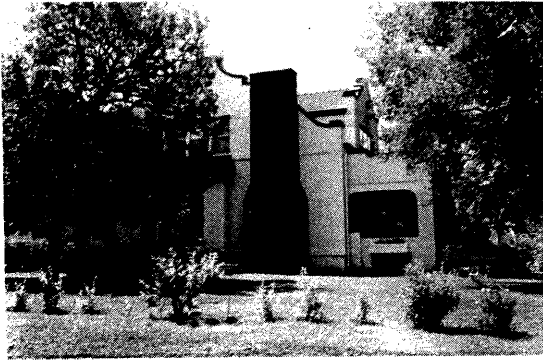
GA03-161  
House

Beatrice



GA03-162  
House

Beatrice



GA03-163  
House

Beatrice



GA03-167  
House

Beatrice



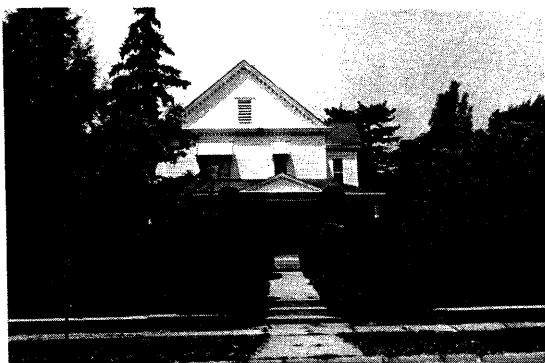
GA03-168  
House

Beatrice



GA03-169  
House

Beatrice



GA03-170  
House

Beatrice



GA03-173  
House

Beatrice



GA03-175  
House

Beatrice



GA03-177  
House

Beatrice



GA03-178  
House

Beatrice



GA03-179  
House

Beatrice



GA03-180  
House

Beatrice



GA03-181  
House

Beatrice



GA03-182  
House

Beatrice



GA03-184  
House

Beatrice



GA03-185  
House

Beatrice



GA03-186  
House

Beatrice



GA03-187  
House

Beatrice



GA03-188  
House

Beatrice





GA03-189  
House

Beatrice



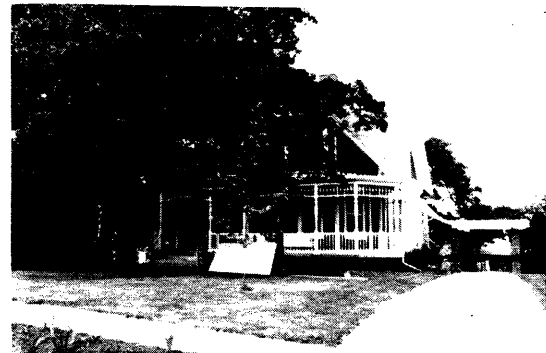
GA03-191  
House

Beatrice



GA03-192  
House

Beatrice



GA03-195  
House

Beatrice



GA03-197  
House

Beatrice



GA03-198  
House

Beatrice



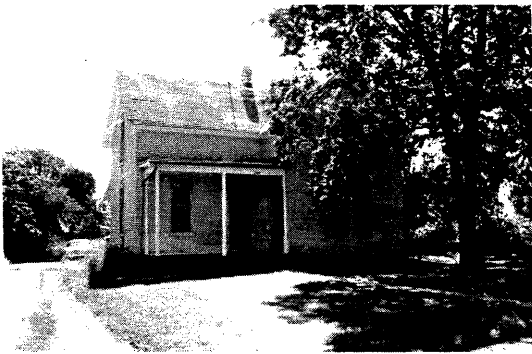
GA03-199  
House

Beatrice



GA03-200  
House

Beatrice



GA03-204  
House

Beatrice



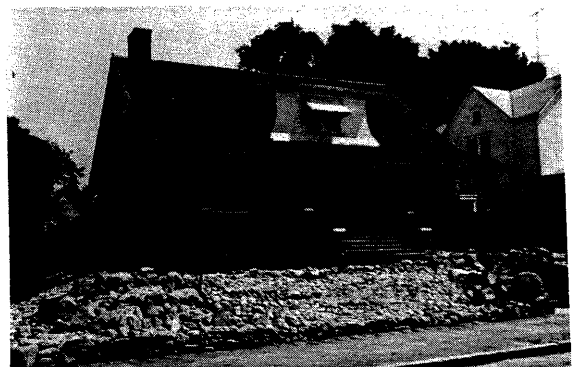
GA03-205  
House

Beatrice



GA03-206  
House

Beatrice



GA03-207  
House

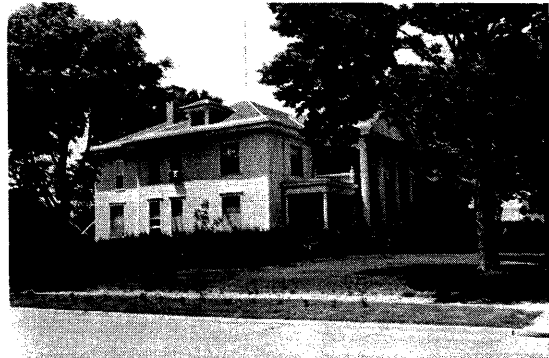
Beatrice

Beatrice Inventory



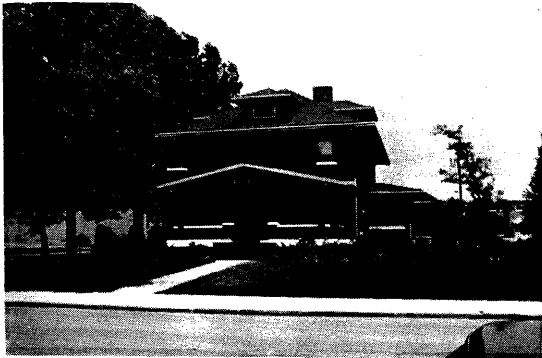
GA03-209  
House

Beatrice



GA03-212  
House

Beatrice



GA03-213  
House

Beatrice



GA03-217  
House

Beatrice



GA03-219  
House

Beatrice



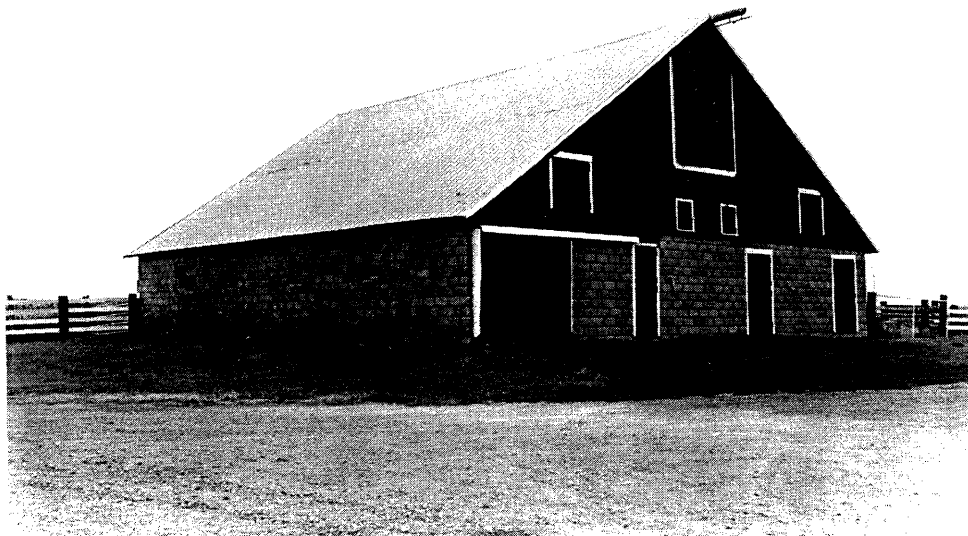
GA03-221  
House

Beatrice

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Gage County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 32-114), and suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

### Potential Historic Contexts



**GA00-207: Frame and cement block barn, rural Gage County.**

Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Gage County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The Agriculture historic context report for Gage County is Southeastern General Farming. The report was developed by the NESHPO (1991) and was used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. With the completion of the survey it is our recommendation that the property type analysis be developed and integrated into the historic context report.

Two Settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Gage County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 47-66) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 81-98).

The development of historic contexts for Gage County ethnic groups is also recommended. Two numerically significant immigrant groups settled in the county. The largest number of foreign born persons in Gage County were Germans. German settlement was widespread throughout the county but heavier concentrations existed near Clatonia and Adams.

Czech settlement in Gage County may also be considered significant. The primary areas of Czech land ownership were near Virginia and Odell. Based on research currently undertaken by the NESHPO regarding Czech settlement in Nebraska, survey of Czech buildings in these areas was particularly important. Attempts to record these properties were undertaken using an atlas showing Gage County land owned by Czech settlers in 1891. Buildings on these lands dating to the late nineteenth-century were surveyed and assigned the NESHPO context number for Czech-American settlement in Nebraska (18.05.05). A search of surveyed properties with possible Czech association has produced an inventory of thirty buildings and sites. Among these thirty, thirteen were judged eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. A complete inventory of the thirty properties with National Register evaluation is included below. Potentially eligible properties are noted as DOE: P with eligible buildings marked DOE: E. Following the inventory are photographs of six particularly noteworthy examples of Czech-related buildings.

#### **Inventory of Potential Czech-American Properties in Gage County**

<u>NEHBS Number</u>	<u>DOE</u>	<u>NEHBS Number</u>	<u>DOE</u>
GA00-041	N	GA00-270	C
GA00-042	N	GA00-278	C
GA00-112	C	GA00-284	P
GA00-138	C	GA00-300	P
GA00-140	E	GA00-309	P
GA00-142	C	GA00-319	C
GA00-143	C	GA00-320	C
GA00-157	P	GA00-341	P
GA00-187	P	GA00-396	P
GA00-260	C	GA12-044	C
GA00-262	P	GA12-052	C
GA00-263	C	GA14-015	C
GA00-264	P	GA14-016	C
GA00-265	P	GA14-017	C
GA00-267	E	GA14-018	E



GA00-187  
Abandoned Farmhouse

Rural  
C1885



GA00-284  
Abandoned Farmhouse

Rural  
C1885



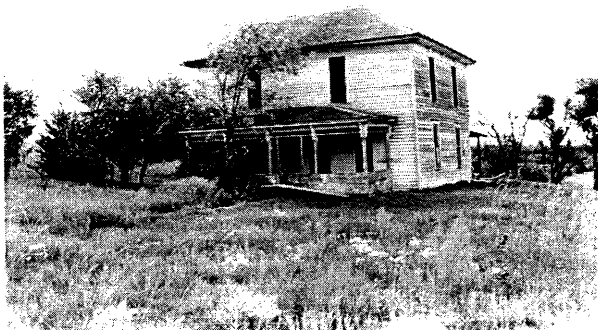
GA00-262  
Limestone and Frame Banked Barn

Rural  
C1890



GA00-300  
Abandoned Farmhouse

Rural  
C1880



GA00-265  
Abandoned Farmhouse

Rural  
C1900



GA14-015  
Farm

Virginia  
C1890

### Beatrice Historic Districts

Two potential historic districts in the city of Beatrice were recommended by NESHPO staff for further study. A significant number of eligible buildings in two enclaves were noted during field evaluation of previously surveyed properties in Beatrice. The preliminary boundaries noted for a potential downtown district are Third to Sixth Street and Ella to the alley south of Court Street. A residential historic district may exist within the boundaries of Lincoln to Arthur Streets and the alley east of Sixth to the alley east of Ninth Street. These areas include a high concentration of contributing buildings and are comprised primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings.

### Anglo-American Double-Pen Houses

Based on survey findings, a thematic study of double-pen house types in Gage County may produce a significant collection of data. This study may lead to a multiple property nomination of these houses which were surveyed in relatively significant numbers considering their age. The majority of these resources are abandoned farmhouses located in the rural environs and are generally quite deteriorated. They are believed to have been constructed during the early settlement period in Gage County (1870-1900) and are therefore significant as the dwellings of the first permanent white settlers.



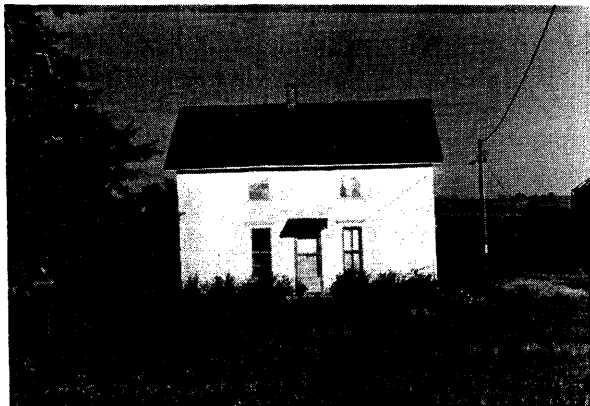
GA00-371  
Abandoned Farmhouse

Rural  
C1885



GA00-391  
Abandoned Farmhouse

Rural  
C1880



GA00-239  
Farmhouse

Rural  
C1890



GA00-363  
Farmhouse

Rural  
C1890

### Limestone Buildings in Gage County

The development of the Settlement related contexts should address specific research questions raised through analysis of the survey data. In addition to the research questions inherent in the development of historic contexts mentioned above, the survey team found the collection of limestone buildings in Gage County worthy of further research.

The primary era of construction in Gage County for limestone buildings was 1870 to 1895. Limestone quarries operating near Blue Springs and Holmesville in the 1870's provided materials for building construction. The Holmesville quarry provided limestone for the construction of Nebraska's first state capitol. While some buildings may have used limestone from the quarry sites, others appear to have been constructed with stone found in outcrops near local creeks or rivers. Limestone was used in a variety of applications ranging from limited uses such as stone sills for frame houses to large houses with solid load-bearing stone walls. These structures are considered significant examples of vernacular buildings constructed during the period of settlement and expansion in Nebraska (1890-1910).



GA00-217  
Hollingsworth House

Rural  
c1870



GA00-262  
Limestone and Frame Banked Barn

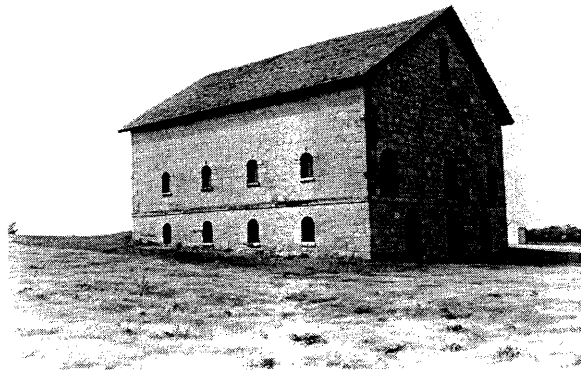
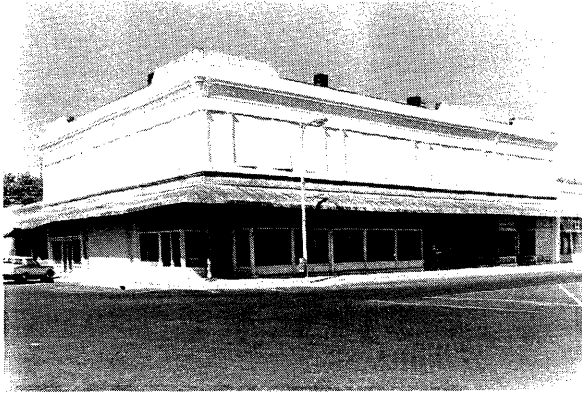
Rural  
c1890

### Rural Historic District/Thematic Study:

Based on survey findings, a study of farm properties in a nine square-mile area in south-central Gage County is recommended. This research may produce a significant collection of data leading to either a rural historic district or multiple property nomination. The study area is located in sections 25-29 and 33-36 in Township 1 North, Range 6 East of Gage County. Thirteen farmsteads were recorded in this area. The farmhouses are of similar scale and character and may be linked to a common builder, ethnic group, or land owner. The houses generally consist of large two-story square-shaped plans with hipped roofs. They were constructed during the period of development and growth in Gage County (1890-1920) and represent a time of economic prosperity in southeastern general farming. NEHBS numbers for properties in this area are GA00-286, and GA00-288 through 299. Photographs of some of the buildings appear on pages 56-58 of the agriculture inventory and page 85 of the settlement inventory.



## Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1992, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

---

**APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles**

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

**Italianate 1870-1890**

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

**Queen Anne 1880-1900**

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

**County Capitol 1880-1910**

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

**Romanesque Revival 1880-1920**

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

**Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930**

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

**Eclectic 1890-1910**

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

**Shingle 1890-1920**

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

---

**Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920**

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

**Renaissance Revival 1900-1920**

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

**Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930**

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

**Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920**

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

**Prairie 1900-1930**

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

**Period 1920-1930**

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

**Modernistic 1930-1940**

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

## APPENDIX 2: Inventories of Properties Surveyed in Gage County

GA00: GAGE COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES SURVEYED

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRUC		
*GA00-001	1874	ELIJAH FILLEY BARN	08.01	1	0	0	08.1.02:5	NRHP
*GA00-002	1887-	DEWITT MILL & KING IRON BRIDGE	11.01, 13.03.02	5	2	4	13.3.3.7:1.1.4.1	NRHP
*GA00-003	1862	HONESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT	16.05	2	1	0	16.5.1	C
*GA00-004	1872	FREEMAN HOMESTAD & SCHOOL	16.01, 06.01.01	2	0	0	06.3.1:1	NHL
*GA00-005	C1915	BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-006		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-007		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-008		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-009		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-010		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-011		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05, 06.03	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-012		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	C
*GA00-013		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05, 15.01	1	0	0	15.4.2, 15.6.1	C
*GA00-014	C1905	FARM	08.01, 16.05	4	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*GA00-015		JOHANNES ANDREDS FARM	08.01	5	0	1	08.1	P
*GA00-016	C1895	BERNARD REIMER FARM	08.01	3	0	0	08.1	E
*GA00-017		DIST. #18 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	06.3.1	C
*GA00-018		OLATHE-BEATRICE TRAIL RUTS	13.02.02	0	1	0	13.3.1.1	C
*GA00-019	C1905	IMMANUEL LUTH. CHURCH COMPLEX	02.03, 06.01.01	3	1	0	02.1.4, 06.2.1	C
*GA00-020		FARMHOUSE	08.01	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GA00-021		FARMHOUSE	08.01, 16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GA00-022		BEATRICE STATE HOME	04.05	1	0	0	15.4.2	E
*GA00-023		FARMSTEAD	16.05, 08.01	8	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	N
*GA00-024	C1890	FARMSTEAD	08.01, 16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	N
*GA00-025		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA00-026	C1917	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	08.1	C
*GA00-027		FARMSTEAD	16.05, 08.01	5	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	N
*GA00-028		FARMSTEAD	16.05, 08.01	8	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1	N
*GA00-029		FARMSTEAD	08.01	5	0	0	08.1	N
*GA00-030	1882,	HOLMESVILLE MILL & POWER PLANT	15.01	0	1	1	15.6.1	C
*GA00-031		BLACK BROTHERS POWER PLANT #3	15.01	1	0	0	15.6.1	C
*GA00-032	1913-	BARNESTON POWER PLANT	15.01	1	0	1	15.6.1	C
*GA00-033	C1905	FARMSTEAD	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	16.5.1, 08.3.5	N
*GA00-034	C1910	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1.	C
*GA00-035	1904	BIG INDIAN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-036	1904	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	N
*GA00-037	1904	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	N
*GA00-038		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA00-039		FARMSTEAD	08.01	2	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
*GA00-040	C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.01	1	0	5	08.1	C
*GA00-041	1911	SITE OF ZCBI HALL #61	18.05.05, 05.01	0	1	0	05.1.1	N
*GA00-042	C1920	SITE OF ZCBI HALL #17	18.05.05, 05.01	0	1	0	05.1.1	N
*GA00-043	1898	MISSION CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	E
*GA00-044	1898	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	E

*GA00-045	1903	BIG INDIAN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	E
*GA00-046	1898	BLOODY RUN BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	E
*GA00-047	1870	HOYT STREET BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.11.2	E
*GA00-048	C1905	TURKEY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*GA00-049	C1908	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-050	C1910	CLATONIA CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-051	C1908	BIG INDIAN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-052	C1910	ASH CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-053	C1908	BIG INDIAN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-054	1900	CLATONIA CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-055	C1910	HOCKER CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-056	C1905	BEAR CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-057	C1900	SNAKE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-058	1909	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-059	C1900	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-060	C1910	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-061	C1900	MISSION CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.7.1	C
*GA00-062	C1910	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-063	C1910	ARKEKETA CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-064	C1900	ELM CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-065	C1915	SICILY CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*GA00-066	C1909	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-067	C1910	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-068	C1905	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-069	C1900	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-070	1899	INDIAN CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-071	C1910	MUD CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-072	C1915	HOOKEK CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.1.1	C
*GA00-073	1899	BILLS CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-074	C1910	WILDCAT CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-075	C1910	SNAKE CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-076	C1900	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-077	1900	BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
*GA00-078	C1910	BLOODY RUN BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.1.2.1	C
*GA00-079	1899	MISSION CREEK BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7:1.7.1.1	C
GA00-080	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-081	C1915	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
GA00-082	C1900	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	2	0	5	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	P
GA00-083	C1905	FAR,	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-084	C1890	FARM	08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-085	C1900	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-086	C1890	FARM	16.05, 08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-087	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-088	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-089	C1910	FARM	08.01	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-090	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	4	0	08.1	P
GA00-091	C1900	FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-092	C1885	HOOKEK CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-093	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA00-094	C1900	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
GA00-095	C1920	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA00-096	C1910	FARM	08.01, 18.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C

---

GA00-097	C1910	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-098	C1905	FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-099	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-100	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-101	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-102	C1915	FARM	08.01	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
GA00-103	C1875	ADAMS CEMETERY	02.00, 03.13.01	1	1	1	2	02.3.1, 03.3.2	P
GA00-104	C1910	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-105	1916,	EV. ZION LUTH. CHURCH COMPLEX	02.03	4	1	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.4,	E
GA00-106	C1900	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-107	C1900	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-108	C1900	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-109	C1900	FARM W/N.C. HOUSE	08.01	11	0	4	0	08.1	C
GA00-110	C1900	FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-111	C1900	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-112	C1890	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-113	C1900	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:6.1	C
GA00-114	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-115	C1915	FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-116	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-117	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-118	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
GA00-119	1887	FILLEY CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-120	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-121	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-122	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-123	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
GA00-124	C1910	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-125	C1900	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-126	C1900	FARM	08.01	14	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-127	C1905	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-128	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-129	C1880	PLEASANTVIEW CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-130	C1900	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-131	C1910	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-132	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-133	C1915	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-134	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-135	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-136	C1900	HOOP-TYPE WINDMILL	08.01	0	0	1	0	08.2.4	C
GA00-137	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-138	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-139	C1905	FARM	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-140	C1895	FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	13	0	0	0	08.1	E
GA00-141	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-142	C1910	FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-143	C1905	FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-144	C1900	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-145	C1890	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
GA00-146	C1880	CLATONIA IMMANUEL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-147	C1910	FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA00-148	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-149	C1880	HIGHLAND CENTER CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.3.1	C

---

GA00-150	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
GA00-151	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-152	C1915	FARM	08.01	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-153	1874	TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-154	C1905	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-155	C1900	FARM W/N.C. HOUSE	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-156	C1905	FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-157	C1890	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01, 18.05	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
GA00-158	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-159	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
GA00-160	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-161	C1900	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-162	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-163	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-164	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-165	C1900	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-166	C1875	ROSE HILL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	6	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-167	C1920	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-168	C1910	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-169	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-170	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-171	C1890	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-172	C1890	DOLAN CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-173	1920	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA00-174	C1900	HOUSES ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-175	C1900	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-176	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-177	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	P
GA00-178	C1910	FARM	08.01	6	0	4	0	08.1	P
GA00-179	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-180	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-181	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-182	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-183	C1880	FIRST TRINITY LUTH. CHURCH	02.03.02	1	1	2	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	P
GA00-184	C1910	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-185	C1895	FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-186	C1900	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-187	C1890	FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
GA00-188	C1900	FORMER LONELY RIDGE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
GA00-189	C1920	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-190	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
GA00-191	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-192	C1910	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-193	C1910	FARM	16.05, 08.01	3	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-194	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-195	C1900	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-196	C1900	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-197	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-198	C1910	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-199	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-200	C1905	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-201	C1915	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-202	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01, 1	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P

GA00-203	C1920	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA00-204	1860	STARKS CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	P
GA00-205	C1900	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-206	C1900	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-207	C1910	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-208	C1890	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-209	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-210	C1880	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-211	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.01	7	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
GA00-212	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.01	4	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
GA00-213	C1905	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-214	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-215	C1905	FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-216	C1895	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01, 18.01	7	0	0	0	16.5.1:2, 08.1	C
GA00-216	C1895	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.01, 18.01	7	0	0	0	16.5.1:2, 08.1	C
GA00-217	C1870	HOLLINGSWORTH HOUSE	16.05, 18.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 11.4.3:3	E
GA00-218	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.4	P
GA00-219	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	1	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA00-220	C1905	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-221	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-222	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-223	C1905	FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-224	C1905	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-225	C1880	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01, 1	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
GA00-226	C1875	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-227	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-228	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-229	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-230	C1905	FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-231	C1900	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-232	C1895	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-233	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-234	1860	BLUE SPRINGS CEMETERY	02.00	1	0	2	1	02.3.1	P
GA00-235	C1900	FARM	08.01	10	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-236	1900	BRETHREN CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-237	C1905	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-238	C1895	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA00-239	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
GA00-240	C1900	ANANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-241	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-242	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-243	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
GA00-244	C1915	FARM	08.01	3	0	5	0	08.1	C
GA00-245	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-246	C1905	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
GA00-247	C1920	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-248	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-249	C1890	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-250	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-251	1895	SPARKS CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-252	C1915	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-253	C1905	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-254	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C



GA00-255	C1915	FARM OUTBUILDINGS	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-256	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-257	C1910	FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-258	C1890	FARM	16.05, 08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1	P
GA00-259	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-260	C1900	FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-261	C1900	FARM	08.01	9	0	1	0	08.1	P
GA00-262	C1895	FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-263	C1880	FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-264	C1920	FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-265	C1890	FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
GA00-266	C1905	FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-267	C1880	ST. JOSEPH'S CEMETERY	02.00, 18.05.05	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	E
GA00-268	1881	OELL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-269	C1885	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-270	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-271	C1895	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-272	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-273	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.05.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-274	C1885	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-275	C1920	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-276	C1905	FARMHOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-277	C1915	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-278	C1905	FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-279	C1905	FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-280	C1905	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-281	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-282	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-283	C1885	FARM	08.01	12	0	2	0	08.1	P
GA00-284	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	18.05.05, 08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-285	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-286	C1910	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-287	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-288	C1905	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
GA00-289	C1910	FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-290	C1905	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-291	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-292	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 16.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-293	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-294	C1900	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	P
GA00-295	C1905	FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-296	C1875	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-297	C1905	FARM	16.05, 08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	P
GA00-298	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
GA00-299	C1905	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-300	C1880	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	18.05.05, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-301	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-302	1879	FARM W/ LIMESTONE HOUSE	16.05, 08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1, 11.4.3:3	E
GA00-303	C1880	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-304	C1905	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-305	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
GA00-306	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C

GA00-307	C1880	WYMORE & CALVARY CEMETERIES	02.00	4	1	3	0	02.3.1	P
GA00-308	C1920	FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-309	C1905	FARM	16.05, 18.05.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	P
GA00-310	C1900	FARM	16.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-311	C1880	BETHEL WELSH CEMETERY	02.00, 18.02.04	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-312	C1880	ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03	1	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-313	C1915	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	P
GA00-314	C1885	FARM	08.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-315	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-316	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-317	C1890	BANKED BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	1	0	08.1.02:5	C
GA00-318	C1880	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1, 11.4.3:3	P
GA00-319	C1905	FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-320	C1900	FARM	08.01, 18.05.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-321	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-322	C1910	ABANDONED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-323	1888	BARNESTON CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-324	C1895	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
GA00-325	C1915	FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-326	C1910	FARM	08.01	11	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-327	C1910	FARM	08.01	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-328	C1900	FARM	08.01	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-329	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-330	C1920	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
GA00-331	C1895	FARM W/ N.C. HOUSE	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-332	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-333	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
GA00-334	C1915	FARM	08.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-335	C1880	LIBERTY CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-336	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-337	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-338	C1910	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02:5	P
GA00-339	C1920	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-340	C1905	FARM	08.01	10	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-341	C1885	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
GA00-342	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-343	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-344	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-345	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-346	C1910	ABANDONED BARN	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-347	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-348	C1905	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-349	C1910	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-350	C1900	EVAN. LUTHERAN PARSONAGE	02.03	5	0	0	0	02.4.3, 16.5.1	C
GA00-351	C1900	SUNNY SLOPE FARM	08.01	9	0	2	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	P
GA00-352	C1885	BEATRICE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-353	C1900	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GA00-354	C1885	FARM OUTBUILDINGS	08.01	2	0	0	0	08.1.02, 13.3.2.8	P
GA00-355	1880	EVERGREEN HOME MEM. CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-356	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-357	C1890	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C

---

GA00-358	C1910	FARM	08.01	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-359	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA00-360	1920	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-361	C1900	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-362	C1910	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-363	C1890	FARM	08.01, 18.01	9	0	3	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	P
GA00-364	1916	FARM W/N.C. HOUSE	08.01	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-365	C1900	FORMER OTTO SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
GA00-366	1915	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-367	C1915	FARM	08.01	14	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	P
GA00-368	C1900	FARM	08.01	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
GA00-369	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-370	C1900	FORMER LITTLE JOHN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
GA00-371	C1890	FARM	08.01, 18.01	5	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	P
GA00-372	C1900	FARM	08.01, 18.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-373	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-374	C1915	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA00-375	C1888	SUNNY SIDE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-376	C1905	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-377	C1915	FARM	08.01	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-378	C1885	ST. JAMES CATH. & CORTLAND CEM	02.00, 02.01.01	1	2	1	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-379	C1915	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-380	C1885	GRANDVIEW CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GA00-381	C1895	FARM	08.01	2	0	2	0	08.1	P
GA00-382	C1900	FARM	16.05, 18.01, 0	6	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:2	C
GA00-383	C1900	FORMER GRANDVIEW SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
GA00-384	C1900	FARM	08.01	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-385	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	
GA00-386	1893	ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03.03	2	1	0	0	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	C
GA00-387	C1900	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-388	C1900	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-389	C1900	FARM	08.01	8	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:3	P
GA00-390	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.01	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA00-391	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.01, 18.01	9	0	0	0	08.1	P
GA00-392	C1890	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
GA00-393	C1895	FARM	08.01	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GA00-394	C1910	FARM	08.01	10	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA00-395	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA00-396	1881,	CZECH NATIONAL CEMETERY	02.00, 18.05.05	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	P

GA01: ADAMS, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*GA01-001		ADAMS B & N DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	15.5.2	C
*GA01-002		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA01-003	1889	FARMER'S STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
*GA01-004	C1905	ADAMS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*GA01-005		ADAMS PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C
*GA01-006		ADAMS STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
*GA01-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*GA01-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GA01-009	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*GA01-010	C1880	SPELLMAN GENERAL STORE & HOUSE	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	E
*GA01-011		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*GA01-012	1904	McKIBBIN BLOCK	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*GA01-013		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA01-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA01-015	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA01-016	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-017	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA01-019	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-021	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:3	P
GA01-022	1938	GAGE COUNTY GARAGE	04.03, 13.03.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
GA01-023	C1950	DINER	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	15.2.3	C
GA01-024	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
GA01-025	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA01-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-028	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-029	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-030	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-031	C1905	METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4:4	P
GA01-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-033	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-034	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-035	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-036	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA01-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-038	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-039	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-040	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA01-041	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA01-042	1945	ADAMS FIRE DEPT.	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	C
GA01-043	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA01-044	C1915	ADAMS PARK	07.06.03.01	2	1	1	0	07.5.2, 07.5.1.1.	C

GA02: BARNESTON, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRU	OBJ		
*GA02-001		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA02-002	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA02-003	C1900	FORMER TAVERN	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.6.7	P
GA02-004	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA02-005	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA02-006	C1890	POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	C
GA02-007	C1885	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
GA02-008	C1920	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4, 13.3.3.	P
GA02-009	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-010	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA02-011	C1940	CITY PARK	07.06.03.01	2	1	0	0	07.5.1, 07.5.4	C
GA02-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA02-015	1927	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-016	C1890	FORMER HALL BUILDING	05., 06.	1	0	0	0	05.1.1, 06.3.1:1	C
GA02-017	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA02-018	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-019	C1885	BOARDING HOUSE/HOTEL	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	E
GA02-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-021	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-022	1888-	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GA02-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-024	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-025	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-026	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-028	1890	ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GA02-029	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-030	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA02-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA02-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA02-033	C1875	OTO INDIAN MISSION SCHOOL	06.01, 04.06	1	0	0	0	16.3	P
GA02-034	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA02-036	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS	DATES	NAME	HIST CNTX	CONTR BU	CONTR ST	CONTR SI	CONTR OB	PROP TYPE	DOE
GA03-001	1890-	GAGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	1	04.1.7	E
GA03-002	-	BEATRICE BRICK KILN	10.01	1	0	0	0	10.3.2	E
GA03-003	-	HSE	16.05	1	-	-	-	16.5.1	C
GA03-004	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-005	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-006	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-007	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-008	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-009	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-010	-	SALVATION ARMY CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
GA03-011	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-012	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-013	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-014	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-015	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-016	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-017	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-018	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-019	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-020	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-021	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-022	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-023	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-024	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-025	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-026	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-027	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-028	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-029	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-030	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-031	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-032	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-033	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-034	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-035	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-036	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-037	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-038	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-039	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-040	C1910	-	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-041	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-042	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-043	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-044	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-045	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-046	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-047	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-048	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-049	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-050	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-051	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-052	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-053	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-054	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-055	-	HSE	16.05	0	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-056	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-057	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-058	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-059	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-060	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-061	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-062	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-063	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-064	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-065	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-066	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-067	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-068	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-069	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-070	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-071	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-072	-	ALLER & PEASE	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.2	P
GA03-073	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-074	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-075	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA03-076	-	DEMPSTER WATER TOWER & PL	10.02	1	0	0	0	10.6.3.1	P
GA03-077	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-078	-	ABAN GAS STATION	12.02.01; 13	1	0	0	0	12.1.2; 13.3.3	-
GA03-079	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS	DATES	NAME	HIST CNTX	CONTR BU	CONTR ST	CONTR SI	CONTR OB	PROP TYPE	DOE
GA03-080	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-081	-	LUTH HOSPITAL	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	-
GA03-082	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-083	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-084	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-085	1889;	BEATRICE CHAUTAUQUA GATEH	02.06, 07.04	1	0	1	0	07.4	-
GA03-086	C1950	BEATRICE CHAUTAUQUA BANDS	02.06, 07.04	1	0	0	0	07.5.2	-
GA03-087	1889;	BEATRICE CHAUTAUQUA PAVIL	02.06, 07.07	1	0	1	0	07.5.3	-
GA03-088	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-089	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-090	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-091	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-092	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-093	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-094	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-095	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-096	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-097	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-098	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-099	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-100	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-101	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-102	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-103	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-104	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-105	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-106	-	METH EPISC CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
GA03-107	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-108	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-109	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-110	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-111	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-112	-	1ST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIE	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
GA03-113	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-114	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-115	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-116	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-117	-	CHRIST EV LUTH CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GA03-118	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-119	-	TRINITY LUTH CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GA03-120	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-121	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-122	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-123	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-124	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-125	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-126	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-127	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-128	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-129	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-130	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-131	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-132	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-133	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-134	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-135	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-136	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-137	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-138	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-139	-	SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.2	-
GA03-140	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-141	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-142	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-143	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-144	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-145	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-146	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-147	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-148	-	ST PAULS EVANGELICAL LUTH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
GA03-149	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-150	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-151	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-152	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-153	1925	ST JOSEPHS CHURCH/PARSONA	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
GA03-154	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-155	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-156	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-157	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-158	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-159	-	CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P

NEHBS	DATES	NAME	HIST CNTX	CONTR BU	CONTR ST	CONTR SI	CONTR OB	PROP TYPE	DOE
GA03-160	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-161	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-162	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-163	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-164	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-165	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-166	1904-	KILPATRICK, SAMUEL D., HS	16.05, 13.04	1	-	-	-	16.5.1	-
GA03-167	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-168	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-169	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-170	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-171	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-172	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-173	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-174	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-175	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-176	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-177	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-178	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-179	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-180	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-181	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-182	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-183	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-184	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-185	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-186	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-187	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-188	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-189	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-190	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-191	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-192	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-193	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-194	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-195	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-196	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-197	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-198	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-199	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-200	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-201	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-202	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-203	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-204	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-205	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-206	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-207	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-208	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-209	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-210	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-211	-	CHRIST CHURCH EPISCCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
GA03-212	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-213	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-214	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-215	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-216	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-217	-	HOUSE AND BARN	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA03-218	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-219	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-220	1925	PRESS CHRUCH	02.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	-
GA03-221	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-222	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-223	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA03-224	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-225	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-226	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-227	-	A J HALE BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GA03-228	C1890	409 BLDG CIGAR FACTORY	11.00, 12.02	1	0	0	0	11.2.1	E
GA03-229	1891	RANDALL & SONS	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA03-230	1891	RANDALL & SONS	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA03-231	-	GAS STATION	12.02.01; 13	1	0	0	0	12.1.1; 13.3.3	P
GA03-232	1924	PADDOCK HOTEL	12.02.01, 13	1	-	-	-	12.3.1; 3.2	E
GA03-233	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
GA03-234	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA03-235	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA03-236	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA03-237	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2.1	P



NEHBS	DATES	NAME	HIST CNTX	CONTR BU	CONTR ST	CONTR SI	CONTR OB	PROP TYPE	DOE
GA03-238	1887	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA03-239	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.1	-
GA03-240	-	COMM BLDG	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	E
GA03-241	-	HSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-242	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-243	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-244	1902-	FORMER BEATRICE PUBLIC LIB	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	-
GA03-245	-	1ST CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
GA03-246	-	CENTENARY UNITED METH CHU	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
GA03-247	1905-	BURLINGTON PASSENGER AND	13.04.02	1	-	-	-	-	-
GA03-248	C1870	PADDOCK, ALGERNON, HSE	16.05, 04.04	1	-	-	-	-	-
GA03-249	C1905	GLUNZ, JOHN HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-250	1878	WEHN-ROBERTSON HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-251	-	BURWOOD BLDG (FORMER HOTE	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	N
GA03-252	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-253	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-254	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-255	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-256	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-257	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-258	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-259	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-260	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-261	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-262	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-263	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-264	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-265	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-266	-	BLACK BROS FLOUR MILL/POW	15.02	0	0	1	0	15.6.1	-
GA03-267	-	BRIDGE	13.03.02.	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
GA03-268	-	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA03-269	C1910	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-270	C1920	HSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA03-271	C1880	LIMESTONE COMMERCIAL BLOC	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	E
GA03-272	19305	CITY AUDITORIUM	04.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	E
GA03-273	C1880	BRICK COMMERCIAL BLOCK	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	E
GA03-274	1950	ST JOHNS LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E

GA04: BLUE SPRINGS, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDGS	SITES	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*GA04-001		BLUE SPRINGS U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.3	C
*GA04-002	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GA04-004	1866	REV. JOHNSON LOG HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 11.4.4:1	P
*GA04-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GA04-006	1923	BLACK BROTHERS POWER PLANT #2	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	P
GA04-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-008	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-009	1920	BLUE SPRINGS PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C
GA04-010	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA04-011	C1895	FORMER CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GA04-012	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-013	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA04-014	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
GA04-015	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-016	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA04-017	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

GA04-019	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
GA04-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA04-021	C1870	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-022	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-023	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA04-024	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA04-025	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-026	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-027	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-028	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-029	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-030	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-032	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-033	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA04-034	C1910	COMMERCIAL BLDG/POST OFFICE	12.02.01, 04.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1, 04.2.3	C
GA04-035	C1875	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-036	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-037	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA04-038	C1875	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/FACTORY	12.02.01, 11.	1	0	0	0	12.1.2,	P
GA04-039	C1880	LIMESTONE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 11.4.3:3	P
GA04-040	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-041	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-042	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-043	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-044	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-045	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA04-046	1941	WYMORE PUMP HOUSE	15.01	1	0	0	0	09.3.2.1	P
GA04-047	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA04-048	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:3	P

GA05: CLATONIA, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES STRU OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
=====							
*GA05-001	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	N
GA05-002	1939	GAGE COUNTY GARAGE	04.03, 13.03.02	1	0 0 0	13.3.3.4	P
GA05-004	C1925	SERVICE STATION	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0 0 0	13.3.3.4	P
GA05-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	C
GA05-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	C
GA05-007	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	C
GA05-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0 0 0	16.5.1	C
GA05-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	P
GA05-010	C1905	H.W. STEINMEYER HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	P
GA05-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0 0 0	16.5.1	C
GA05-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	P
GA05-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	P
GA05-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.05.05	1	0 0 0	16.5.1	C

GA05-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-017	1905	BISCH. METH. KIRCHE SALEM	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.1.4:4	P
GA05-018	C1910	B. STEINMEYER HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-019	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-021	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-022	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-023	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-024	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-025	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-026	C1895	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
GA05-027	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA05-028	C1915	CLATONIA STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
GA05-029	C1920	TEGTMEIER COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.01, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
GA05-030	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-031	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA05-032	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GA06: CORTLAND, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITES	STRU	OBJ		
=====									
*GA06-001		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA06-002	C1898	MWA HALL/OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01, 05.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4, 05.1.1	P
*GA06-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA06-004	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA06-005	C1910	COMM. BUILDING/ASSOC. HALL	12.02.01, 05.	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA06-006	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.03, 15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
GA06-007	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA06-008	C1947	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA06-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA06-010	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA06-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA06-012	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA06-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA06-014	C1950	DRIVE-IN FOOD BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	15.2.4	C
GA06-015	C1930	WATER TOWER/TANK	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
GA06-016	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA06-017	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA06-018	C1900	FARMSTEAD	16.05, 08.01	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
GA06-019	C1900	FARMER'S GRAIN CO. ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	P

GA07: ELLIS, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITES	STRU	OBJ		
GA07-001	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA07-002	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA07-003	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA07-004	C1890	TOWN HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	E
GA07-005	C1895	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
GA07-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GA08: FILLEY, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITES	STRU	OBJ		
*GA08-001		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GA08-002	C1905	FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
GA08-003	1907	T.C. HAGERMAN BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA08-004	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA08-005	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA08-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA08-007	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
GA08-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA08-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GA09: HOLMESVILLE, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITES	STRU	OBJ		
GA09-001	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA09-002	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA09-003	C1890	FORMER GEN. STORE/POST OFFICE	12.02.01, 04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3, 12.1.1	P
GA09-004	C1895	COMMERCIAL GARAGE/SMITHY SHOP	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	C
GA09-005	C1885	FORMER BANK	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
GA09-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA09-007	C1895	FARM	16.05	6	0	0	0	16.5.1:2, 08.1	C
GA09-008	1915	RIVERVIEW DIST. #162 SCHOOL	06.01.03, 06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.6	C
GA09-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA09-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA09-011	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GA11: LIBERTY, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*GA11-001	1908-	MARTIN-WRIGHT HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	N
GA11-002	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA11-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA11-004	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA11-005	C1910	LIBERTY CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
GA11-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA11-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA11-008	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	0	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA11-009	C1890	THE LIBERTY CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GA11-010	1919	STATE BANK OF LIBERTY	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
GA11-011	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA11-012	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
GA11-013	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA11-014	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GA12: ODELL, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
*GA12-001	1883-8	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	1	0	02.1.4	N
*GA12-002	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA12-003		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA12-004	1929,1	CLARENCE RICE HOSPITAL	15.03	1	0	0	0	15.4.1	E
*GA12-005	1885	1ST COMMERCIAL BANK OF ODELL	15.05.02	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
GA12-005	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
GA12-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-013	1925	ODELL HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	P
GA12-014	C1895	COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL	12.02.01, 05.0	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.1	C
GA12-015	C1928	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA12-016	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
GA12-017	C1925	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA12-018	1913	FORMER ODELL TELEPHONE COMPANY	14.04	1	0	0	0	14.1.1	E
GA12-019	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA12-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-021	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-023	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GA12-024	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-025	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-026	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA12-028	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-029	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-030	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-031	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-032	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-033	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	E
GA12-034	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-036	C1910	OUR SAVIOR EV. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03.01	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
GA12-037	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-038	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-039	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-041	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-042	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-043	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-044	1907	RECTORY OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH	02.01.05, 18.0	1	0	0	0	02.4.4	C
GA12-045	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-046	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-047	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-048	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-049	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-050	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA12-051	1938	GAGE COUNTY GARAGE	04.03, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
GA12-052	C1952	ST. MARYS CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.05, 18.0	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C

GA13: PICKRELL, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRU	OBJ		
GA13-001	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-002	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-004	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-005	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-007	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-008	C1900	FARM W/N.C. HOUSES	08.01, 16.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GA13-009	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA13-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GA14: VIRGINIA, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRU	OBJ		
GA14-001	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-002	C1910	FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GA14-003	C1915	POST OFFICE/COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.01, 04.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1, 04.2.3	C
GA14-004	C1905	COMMERCIAL BLDG./ASSOC. HALL	12.02.01, 05.	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GA14-006	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GA14-007	C1915	FORMER HOTEL/BOARDING HOUSE	12.02.01, 16.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	P
GA14-008	C1920	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.05	1	0	0	0	06.3.6	P
GA14-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-010	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-011	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-012	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-013	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-015	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-016	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-017	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA14-018	1923	ZCBJ HALL NO. 94	18.05.05	1	0	0	0	05.1	E

GA15: WYMORE, GAGE COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES.  
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRU	OBJ		
*GA15-001	1917	FORMER CADMAN HOTEL	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	C
*GA15-002		WYMORE B.N. DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*GA15-003	1900	LAKE BRIDENTHAL HOUSE	16.05, 15.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*GA15-004	1892	JACOB TAYLOR HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GA15-005	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*GA15-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA15-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA15-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA15-009	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GA15-010	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	N
*GA15-011	1917-	WYMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
*GA15-012	1897-	F. MOHRBACHER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-013	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-015	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-016	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-017	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-018	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA15-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-020	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

---

GA15-021	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-022	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-023	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA15-024	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA15-025	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-026	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-028	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-029	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-030	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA15-031	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
GA15-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA15-033	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-034	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-035	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-036	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-037	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-038	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-039	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
GA15-041	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-042	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-043	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
GA15-044	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-045	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-046	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-047	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-048	C1910	FIRST M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P
GA15-049	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-050	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-051	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-052	C1890	ST. LUKES EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.08.01	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P
GA15-053	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-054	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-055	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-056	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-057	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-058	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-059	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-060	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-061	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-062	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-063	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-064	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-065	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	NA
GA15-066	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-067	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-068	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-069	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-070	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-071	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C



---

GA15-072	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-073	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-074	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-075	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
GA15-076	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-077	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-078	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-079	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-080	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-081	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-082	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-083	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA15-084	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-085	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA15-086	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-087	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-088	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA15-089	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-090	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-091	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-092	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-093	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-094	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-095	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-096	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-097	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GA15-098	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GA15-099	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-100	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-101	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-102	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-103	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-104	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-105	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
GA15-106	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-107	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-108	C1940	WYMORE ARBOR STATE PARK	07.06.02	2	0	0	0	07.5.1	C
GA15-109	1938	GAGE COUNTY GARAGE	04.03, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
GA15-110	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-111	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-112	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-113	C1910	BUILDING	16.05	1	0	0	0		C
GA15-114	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-115	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-116	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-117	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-118	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-119	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-120	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-121	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

---

GA15-122	C1920	FORMER TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	14.04	1	0	0	0	14.1.1	P
GA15-123	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-124	C1900	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	P
GA15-125	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA15-126	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GA15-127	C1900	COMM. BLDG./BANK/ASSOC. HALL	12.02.01, 15.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	C
GA15-128	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-129	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-130	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-131	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-132	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-133	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-134	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA15-135	C1895	C.B. & Q. MACHINE SHOP	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.4	P
GA15-136	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GA15-137	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-138	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GA15-139	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-140	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-141	C1948	MASONIC TEMPLE	05.02.05	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	C
GA15-142	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GA15-143	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GA15-144	1901	J. NEUMANN CO. BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	E
GA15-145	1884	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GA15-146	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GA15-147	C1910	FORMER FIRE DEPARTMENT	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	C
GA15-148	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-149	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-150	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-151	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-152	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-153	C1915	FARM	16.05, 08.01	3	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2, 08.1	P
GA15-154	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GA15-155	C1900	FORMER CATHOLIC CHURCH RECTORY	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
GA15-156	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

---

**Bibliography**

- Andreas, A.T. History of the State of Nebraska. Chicago, IL: The Western Historical Company, 1882.
- Dick, Everett. Conquering the Great American Desert. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.
- Fitzpatrick, Lillian Linder. Nebraska Place-Names. University of Nebraska Studies in Languages, Literature and Criticism, No. 6 Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1936.
- Garey, L.F. Factors Determining Type-of-Farming Areas in Nebraska. University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture Experimental Station Bulletin 299. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1936.
- Harris, Cyril M. Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture. New York, N.Y.: Dover Publications, 1977.
- Hedges, Harold and F.F. Elliott. Types of Farming in Nebraska. University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture Experimental Station Bulletin 244. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1930.
- Jennings, Jan. American Vernacular Architecture 1870-1940. New York, N.Y.: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1988.
- Kniffen, Fred B. "Louisiana House Types," in the Annals of the Association of American Geographers. Vol. 26 no. 4, Dec. 1936.
- Mattes, Merrill J. The Great Platte River Road. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical Society Publications, Vol. 25, 1969.
- Marshall, Howard W. Folk Architecture in Little Dixie. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1981.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, N.Y.: CNOPS: Distributed by Random House, 1984.
- Murphy, David R. "Rationale and Formulation of a Supratypology for Vernacular Houses," in Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman (eds.) Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture III. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1985.
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Preliminary Considerations Toward a Supratypology for American Houses," Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE: July, 1985.
- Nebraska Legislative Council. Nebraska Blue Book. 1930. Lincoln, NE: 1931.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Nebraska Blue Book. 1987-1988. Lincoln, NE: 1988.
- Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, "Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing," Lincoln, NE: 1989.

- 
- Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey--Final Report of Kearney County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: August, 1991.
- 
- Final Report Of Clay County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: August 1991.
- 
- Final Report of Thayer County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: August 1991.
- Nebraska State Historical Society. Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: NEBRASKAland Magazine, Vol. 67, Jan. 1989.
- Nebraska State Historical Society. Archives, Microfilm Collection. 1500 R Street, Lincoln, NE: 1991.
- 
- Archives, Photograph Collection. 1500 R Street,
- Olson, James C. History of Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.
- Potter, James E. U.S. Government Land Laws in Nebraska, 1894-1904. Nebraska State Historical Society Bulletin No. 14.
- Reynolds, Arthur. "The Kinkaid Act and its Effects on Western Nebraska." Agricultural History. Vol. 23: 20-27: University of Nebraska, 1949.
- Sheldon, Addison E. Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society Publication, Vol. XXII. Lincoln, NE: 1936.
- Spafford, R.R. Farm Types in Nebraska, As Determined by Climatic, Soil and Economic Factors. University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture Experimental Station Bulletin No. 15. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1919.
- Stevenson, Katherine C. and H. Ward Jandl, Houses by Mail. A guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck, and Company. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986.
- Sweedlum, Verne S. "A History of the Evolution of Agriculture in Nebraska 1870-1930". A Masters Thesis, unpublished, University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, 1940.
- Upton, Dell and John Michael Vlach. Common Places. Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.
- Wheeler, Wayne. An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic and Racial Groups. Omaha, NE: Park Brownell Press, 1975.
- Williams, James H. and Doug Murfield. Agricultural Atlas of Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.